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## BRITISH LEADERS MAY BE ABSENT FROM WASHINGTON

Difficulties of Moment May  
Prevent Cabinet Members'  
Attendance at Conference  
on Armaments Limitation

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Preoccupation with internal affairs such as the Irish question and unemployment will prevent Mr. Lloyd George from attending the Washington Conference at its inception, though he may be present at a later date if circumstances permit. The Christian Science Monitor understands that it is extremely unlikely, either that Viscount Curzon will find himself able to cross the Atlantic, owing to the many tangles that still require to be straightened out in Europe.

For the moment these political problems assume a larger importance than their nature warrants, as compared with the questions of the Far East and of disarmament; but this is not unnatural, considering that the United States Administration alone is acting as master of ceremonies to the coming gathering in Washington, and that on this account America takes the lead in initiating discussion, both official and unofficial. In spite of the seeming public indifference here, however, there are keen observers watching with approval the efforts of Japan and the United States to clear up their differences over Yap Island, and it can be said without reserve that a settlement of this question would be received with the greatest satisfaction in British official circles. The same may be said of other outstanding grievances, such as the Shantung problem, which might lead to divert the representatives at Washington from the main purpose of the Conference by introducing highly contentious topics.

Outline of Agenda Being Considered

A discussion of the agenda for Washington, as far as Great Britain is concerned, is as yet in its infancy, but within the next fortnight it is expected that diplomatic exchanges will crystallize into something very definite so that the Conference, when it meets, will be able to proceed to business straight away without much preliminary formality. A tentative outline of the agenda, cables from Washington is now under consideration.

By far the biggest problem in Europe at this moment is the conflict between the Nationalist Turks and Greece, which has ended in what seems like a stalemate. The moment is a likely one for overtures calling for mediation to be made by one party or another, but there is no confirmation of the report that Greece is seeking the intervention of the League of Nations with a view to permanent settlement. The Supreme Council has up to date failed to solve the question itself, largely owing to its own inactivity, which encouraged the Nationalist Turks to trust in the self-interest of the Allies and to trade upon it.

Supreme Council's Failure

In another instance, namely Silesia, where the Supreme Council has failed, the whole matter has been handed over to the League to be settled in accordance with the treaty acknowledged by both parties to the dispute. In the case of the Greco-Turkish conflict, however, there are several circumstances which prevent a parallel being drawn.

In the first place the Sevres Treaty is only partially ratified, and one disputant utterly refuses to recognize it. That disputant is also outside the League, as indeed, Germany is, but, unlike Germany, would not be bound by the League decision, not being subject to the same pressure in its mountain fastnesses and with its unlimited facilities for retreat. Unless the Supreme Council again takes the initiative and hands the problem over to the League, it is not believed in authoritative quarters that the Greeks will apply to Geneva, even when it is considered that the reputation of the League for disinterestedness in this matter is yet untarnished, while the same cannot be said for the Supreme Council.

French Mission Going Back

No one who has followed the course of the various meetings of the Supreme Council where the Near Eastern situation has been discussed is surprised by the fact that the French mission, headed by Franklin Bouillon, is once again on its way to Ankara, from which it recently made an inglorious departure when a passing success in the field at Eski-Shehr spurred the Ankara Government to administer a severe snub to French diplomatic pride. The exact status of Mr. Bouillon's mission is not known in London, but it is considered to be a case where the dividing line between an unofficial economic mission and one of a different kind is conveniently thin.

British and French differences of opinion reveal themselves whenever the treatment of former enemy countries comes to be debated. Formerly it was Silesia, now it is Turkey. Certain sections of Frenchmen look with

distrust on the British position at Constantinople, and General Sir Charles Harrington's recent action regarding conspiracies against the safety of the allied forces in the district has been the subject of verbal representations made at the British Foreign Office by the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James—Count de Saint-Aulaire.

French Government Expresses Views

General Harrington's position as military commander in Constantinople enables him to take suitable action independently of the high commissioners on the spot in cases where the problem is a purely military one, but before proceeding to take action over the recently revealed conspiracies the British commander had conversations with the respective high commissioners who agreed that the matter, not being a political one, was not within their jurisdiction. After this General Harrington ordered the arrest of certain personages to secure the safety of his troops and those of France and Italy.

Afterward the French Government, as its Ambassador explained to the Press, took the view that General Harrington had exceeded his powers and had trespassed upon the political sphere of the high commissioners in Constantinople, his action being interpreted as an expression of British supremacy in that region. The British view is that, as the man primarily responsible for taking precautions of a military nature against a movement designed to bring about a situation threatening to all the allied troops in Constantinople, General Harrington was perfectly justified in the steps he took; and in cases like this, separation of the military and political spheres is a matter of extreme difficulty, requiring a nicety of thought and discrimination not always possible at the moment. There the matter rests, and so far as is known, the French Government is content with having made known its views.

## Agenda Outlined

Official Text as Sent to Powers Is  
Given Out by State Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The official text of the agenda for the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and on the Pacific and Far East Problems, was given out yesterday. The State Department has considered it only courteous to the other powers interested not to disclose the contents of the proposals made by the United States, but when an alleged copy of the agenda, containing some inaccuracies, was furnished to the press from another source, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, decided that it was advisable to give out the text exactly as it has been sent to the powers invited to participate in the conference.

The statement as issued by the State Department follows:

"Limitation of armaments:  
"1. Limitation of naval armaments, under which shall be discussed, (a) basis of limitation, (b) extent, (c) fulfillment.  
"2. Rules for control of new agencies of warfare.  
"3. Limitation of land armaments.  
"Pacific and Far Eastern questions:  
"1. Questions relating to China:  
"First. Principles to be applied.  
"Second. Application.  
"Subjects: (a) territorial integrity; (b) administrative integrity; (c) open door—equality of commercial and industrial opportunity; (d) concessions, monopolies or preferential economic privileges; (e) development of railroads, including plans relating to Chinese Eastern Railway; (f) preferential railroad rates; (g) status of existing commitments.  
"2. Siberia: (Similar headings).  
"Three. Mandated islands (unless questions earlier settled).  
"Under the heading of 'Status of Existing Commitments,' it is expected that opportunity will be afforded to consider and to reach an understanding with respect to unsettled questions involving the nature and scope of commitments under which claims of rights may hereafter be asserted."

The order in which the subjects appear on the agenda has nothing to do with the order in which they are to be taken up. That is entirely for the Conference to decide. It is also left to the delegates when they shall come together to agree upon the manner in which the several subjects shall be dealt with. It may be entirely feasible for some part of the Conference to study one question, or some phase of it, while another part is occupied with another subject. As was said yesterday: "The Conference may decide to keep several things in the works at the same time."

It is only to be expected that the limitation of naval armaments should lead the agenda, but at the same time it is well understood that while naval armaments is occupying attention, something must be going forward toward the settlement of questions upon the solution of which the limitation will hinge. Here is where experts, advisers and counselors and other supplementary elements of the Conference can be of great assistance.

It is observed that where the mandated territories were referred to in the first published notice of the agenda, the corrected notice has "mandated islands," which limits it to the Far East, and the significant condition is added, "unless earlier settled," as it is confidently believed that Yap will be.

## MR. VENISELOS WILL SOON VISIT AMERICA

Visit of Former Greek Prime  
Minister Will Be Non-Political—New Crisis in Greece  
Is Momentarily Likely

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

Eleutherios Veniseios, former Prime Minister of Greece, has arranged to leave England for the United States on the 15th of October. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Veniseios, and on landing in New York will spend a few days there, in private, before proceeding to California. Some months will be spent quietly on the Pacific Coast, after which Mr. Veniseios will proceed home, making a tour of Canada and the United States on his way.

The visit will in no sense be a political one. Mr. Veniseios has made it quite plain that he will not undertake the duties of the Greek Premiership. If, in the course of time, a friend of his should be made Prime Minister, Mr. Veniseios will no doubt be willing to give him the benefit of his advice, but he is in no way inclined to again accept the burdens of directing the political fortunes of Greece.

Meantime the fortunes of King Constantine are not improving. The Greek army has apparently had to give up the advance upon Angora, the capture of which, even if it had been effected, would probably have been something very like the entry of Napoleon into Moscow. As the Greek army advances the Turks retreat farther into the interior. The Greek communications lengthen as does the cost of the campaign. The King, who regained his throne largely by promises of demobilizing the Greek forces, which have been under arms almost perpetually since the first Balkan war, has been under the necessity of calling up more and more reserves. As a result he is being faced with the necessity of maintaining his army in the field during the coming winter, amidst political and financial responsibilities which may bring about a crisis at any instant.

At the present moment he would no doubt be glad to engage the services of Mr. Stergiades, the High Commissioner of Smyrna, and to induce him to take over the management of political forces. But Mr. Stergiades, besides being one of the ablest public men in Greece, is a pronounced Veniseiolist, and is not in the least likely to accede to the King's wishes except on his own terms, which are almost certain to be quite prohibitive to the King.

## AFGHAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The Afghan delegation, which has for some weeks been staying in London, has now left for Paris in continuation of its tour of the most important countries in an endeavor to gain the recognition of Afghanistan as a sovereign independent state. During their stay here, a persistent endeavor was made by the delegates to get in touch with the British Foreign Office direct, but as Viscount Curzon explicitly pointed out to General Muhammad Ali Khan, leader of the Afghan delegation, all political relations of the British Government with Afghanistan are carried on through the medium of the India Office by the Secretary for India. Furthermore, Lord Curzon took pains to explain that any official acceptance of an envoy from Afghanistan depended upon a satisfactory conclusion of the treaty which is at present being negotiated in Kabul.

The Afghan delegates have persistently refused to accept an invitation to enter into a conference with the India Office, and rather than depart from that attitude they have brought their visit to a close. It is understood that Italy, France, and the United States are included in the itinerary of the Afghan mission, which will no doubt be received more favorably wherever the desire to lighten the burdens of the British Government in the East is not paramount.

## COALITION IN GERMAN REPUBLIC IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—

The Social Democrats' convention at Goerlitz yesterday decided the most important question on the program. The surprising majority of 230 against 67 carried a resolution in favor of the new government coalition of the Social Democrats, the German People's Party, and the Center, whereby the Republic gains a much firmer footing. The opposition speakers were few and unimportant.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION PLANS

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador—Announcement is made that the Government of the Central American Federation will become operative on February 10, 1922. The Constitution of the federation has been published here in the "Diario Oficial."

## NEWS SUMMARY

On the eve of the announcement by Arthur Meighen of his reconstructed Cabinet, the leader of the Liberal Party, W. L. Mackenzie King, opened the general election campaign with an address at Toronto. Refusing to accept as the main issue a tariff based on protection, Mr. Mackenzie King said that the Liberal Party, if returned to power, would continue to stand for a "tariff for revenue." He criticized the "extravagance and waste of the present government," for which he claimed his party proposed to substitute economy and retrenchment. It also stood for publicity rather than secrecy.

Although Mr. Lloyd George will not be able to attend the opening of the Washington Conference, he may be present at a later date. It is unlikely that Viscount Curzon will cross the Atlantic, as many tangles remain to be straightened out in Europe. Not the least of these is the Greco-Turkish conflict, which has just been suspended, and which, it is felt, has reached a stage where overtures might be satisfactorily made looking toward a settlement. Added interest is given to the Anatolian problem by the dispatch of a French mission to Angora, the status of which is not known in London.

On October 15 Eleutherios Veniseios will leave England for the United States. His visit will in no sense be political. In fact he has made it plain that he will not again assume the Greek Premiership, but if a friend of his should undertake the duties of the office he will no doubt be willing to give him the benefit of his advice. So serious is the internal situation in Greece that it is believed King Constantine, at the present moment, would be glad to engage the services of Mr. Stergiades, the High Commissioner of Smyrna, but as Mr. Stergiades is a pronounced Veniseiolist he is not likely to accede to the King's wishes, except on his own terms.

General von Ludendorff maintains that a war of revenge by Germany against the Allies is absolutely impossible for an indefinite time. In an interview in the "Matin" he declares that even if a third power armed, Germany's mobilization could not be effected quickly enough to prevent France from securing a decisive and immediate success. He is of opinion that the great question of the future is whether the European peoples will have the will to surmount the past and cooperate in the reconstruction of the continent.

Japan is anxious to settle the Shantung dispute before the Washington Conference convenes. That is said to explain the plan for a settlement recently sent to Peking by Tokyo. The scheme includes many concessions which will be welcomed by the Chinese Government, but the crux of the whole matter is believed to rest in the future ownership and management of the Shantung Railway, which, it is proposed, shall be worked as a joint venture. At this it is claimed to be the only point in Peking's original demands upon which the Japanese have not yielded it is expected that the Chinese Government will test public opinion on the question.

It was proposed in the House of Representatives yesterday that steps be taken by Congress to ascertain all the facts affecting labor conditions and coal production in the West Virginia and Kentucky fields. Israel M. Foster, sponsor of the resolution, warned of the possibility of serious fuel shortage unless action is taken to prevent further violence in the affected areas.

Appointment of Col. Mason M. Patrick as chief of the air service, with the temporary rank of major-general, is said to have caused dissatisfaction among flying officers who were in favor of Brig.-Gen. William M. Mitchell, the present assistant chief. It is thought that General Mitchell may resign his post, following the appointment.

President Harding yesterday offered to prohibition leaders in the Senate the influence of his support to force speedy and final adoption of the conference report on the anti-beer bill. Following the interview with the President, Senator Sterling moved to call up the conference report and, despite opposition and the early adjournment of the body he will resume his efforts today. Senator Reed threatens a filibuster if longer time for discussion of the measure is not allowed.

Ratification of the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary before the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments meets, is the task which the Administration has set the Senate, it was learned yesterday when the treaties were formally submitted to that body. Senator Borah and Senator Hiram Johnson have already announced their intention of opposing passage of the treaties, but Democrats on the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate will support them.

The Senate's revenue measure was reported out yesterday, and the committee's report urging the measure will be presented today. Opposition is being voiced by the independent blocs in Congress and a minority report will be filed by Senator La Follette. Senator Smoot will seek consideration of his sales tax provision, but admits that the present program has gone too far to make the success of his plan possible.

## PRESIDENT TO AID THE ANTI-BEER BILL

Senator Sterling, Following Meeting  
With Mr. Harding, Moves  
to Consider the Conference  
Report in Spite of Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Harding yesterday offered to prohibition leaders in the Senate the influence of his support to force speedy and final adoption of the conference report on the anti-beer bill. The announcement that President Harding is thoroughly in sympathy with the efforts of prohibition leaders to break down the opposition of the small but persevering group of liquor opponents was the outstanding development of the situation that shaped itself in the Senate yesterday.

Coming straight from the White House, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, in charge of the fight for the anti-beer bill, called upon the conference report for consideration shortly after the Senate convened. His action precipitated a brief but sharp discussion during which James R. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, threatened to resume a lively filibuster against it, unless the prohibitionists gave an opportunity for free debate.

Sensor Sterling went to the White House to consult with President Harding on the general situation in which the long delayed conference report stood. Upon leaving the White House, Senator Sterling stated that he had been assured by the President of his hearty support in efforts to secure final enactment of the anti-beer bill.

Following an early adjournment of the Senate, which shut off further discussion, Senator Sterling served notice that he would call up the conference report today and press it continuously upon the Senate until it is adopted.

In the first skirmish yesterday the prohibition forces gained a temporary victory. When Senator Sterling suddenly moved to consider the conference report, its opponents asked for an adjournment. By a vote of 33 to 7 the prohibition leaders were able to keep the Senate in session. The vote, however, disclosed the absence of a quorum, whereupon Vice-President Coolidge, on the demand of Senator Sterling, ordered the sergeant-at-arms to round up the absentees.

As the bill giving American coastwise vessels free access to the Panama Canal is the unfinished business of the Senate, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, arose to protest that he had been led to believe that the Senate would merely meet and adjourn without transacting any business out of respect to Samuel M. Taylor (D.), who was Representative from Arkansas. He declared that he would not object to consideration of the anti-beer bill provided he or other senators could speak on the canal tolls question whenever the occasion arose. Confident of overwhelming support for the bill, Senator Sterling proposed that a day be set aside for a final vote on the conference report. Senator Reed immediately objected. Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, the Republican "whip," joined with Senator Reed in urging that the report be allowed to go over until today.

"I want this bill discussed," said Senator Reed. "If this bill goes over till tomorrow there will be senators who will speak upon it."

Sensor Sterling protested that before the recess the Senate had been given free and ample opportunity to discuss the merits of the measure and that the Senator from Missouri, himself, had consumed most of the time in attacking it. The Missouriian disclaimed a disposition on the part of certain senators to filibuster but in

another breath he threatened that unless the prohibition forces permitted opponents to present their views they could expect a filibuster. "If there is no desire to filibuster against this report now, after all the discussions in the past," urged Senator Sterling, "why not agree to set aside some future day for voting?" "I don't think we have reached the time for a unanimous consent agreement to vote on it," was the curt reply of Senator Reed.

At this stage of the proceedings, Senator Curtis moved that the Senate go into executive session, thereby shutting off further discussion. Senator Sterling thereupon served notice on the Senate that he would call up the conference report today and keep it as long before the Senate as possible to obtain its final adoption.

Many of Senator Reed's supporters among the absentees and the Missourians, desiring to press his attack upon the "search and seizure" clause of the anti-beer bill, is playing for delay. On a straight vote, it is estimated that no more than 20 senators would oppose the conference report.

## "WAR OF REVENGE" CALLED IMPOSSIBLE

General von Ludendorff Is Credited  
by the "Matin" With  
Statement That France Is  
Safe for Indefinite Period

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

The important statements of General von Ludendorff in an interview fill half the front page of the "Matin." They are significant, not only because of the personality of the author, but also because of the place in which they appear.

The French journal publishes boldly the German declaration that a war of revenge by Germany against France, the Allies, and especially against France, is from the viewpoint of military technique, absolutely impossible for an indefinite time. France has a well equipped army which can crush any hostile organization. It is absurd to suppose that the German army can be made ready secretly. It would have not the slightest chance of success. Even if a third power armed, Germany's mobilization could not be effected quickly enough to prevent the French from securing an immediate and decisive success.

As for the future relations between England, France and Germany, it is clearly shown that the European peace economically depends on each other. Before the war the evolution of industry and commerce had made Europe a homogeneous unit, though the governments were not aware of the fact. Now it is patent that all the European states are of vital importance to other states as producers or as markets. No member of the European economic group can be ruined without grave injury to the rest. The great question of the future is whether the European peoples will have the decisive will to surmount the past and cooperate in the reconstruction of the continent on a basis of real accord.

General von Ludendorff is afraid that such good will may not be possible in time to prevent the collapse of Europe. He believes that the Bolshevik danger is greater than is generally supposed, menacing the civilization of Europe, and has been increased by the fact that the European governments have not arrested its economic ruin. Deliverance of the Russian people and the reconstruction of Russia will only be possible if all the nations unite to solve this vast problem. Were the great powers to join hands, the economic consequences of the war in Europe could be rapidly repaired, and a new and happy era of history begin.

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## ARTHUR MEIGHEN RECONSTRUCTS HIS CABINET IN CANADA

Quebec Given Considerable Representation in Ministry With  
Which the Government Expects to Stand or Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Arthur Meighen,

the Premier, has announced the personnel of his new cabinet with which he intends to appeal to the electorate in December. The announcement follows closely upon the opening of the general election campaign. The new Ministry consists of 21 members, and all the provinces of the Dominion are represented, with Ontario and Quebec predominating in the council. The dissolution of Parliament will be announced within the week, and a 10 weeks' campaign will follow thereafter, in the course of which the Premier and his following will be called upon to battle against two distinct oppositions—Liberals and Progressives—together with Labor and whatever other groups may materialize. For the present, however, Labor appears ready to form an alliance with the Progressives or Agrarians.

The new Cabinet of Mr. Meighen has been chosen on a fighting basis. The new ministers are notable not so much from characteristics of statesmanship as from those of youth and oratorical ability. It is a cabinet which may be calculated to make the election campaign one of incident. Probably the most remarkable feat performed by Mr. Meighen in the reconstruction of his Cabinet is the securing of French Canadian representation from the Province of Quebec. Ever since the election of 1917, when conscription was the issue, the former Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, and the new Premier have striven to secure representation in the Cabinet of the 2,500,000 people of the Dominion who claim to be the first Canadians, but who believe, rightly or wrongly, that conscription was primarily aimed against them.

Today Mr. Meighen can boast of the inclusion in his ministry of three men of the conservative Quebec stock. They are Dr. I. P. Normand, Mayor of the thriving city of Three Rivers; Rodolph Monty, prominent barrister of Montreal, and L. de G. Belley, barrister of Quebec City.

"Justice to Quebec?" In the course of an interview given shortly after the ceremony of "swearing in" performed by the Governor-General, Baron Byng, yesterday morning, Mr. Belley gave it as his opinion that Mr. Meighen had decided to "do justice to Quebec." Since the election of 1917 it is interesting to note that the only French-Canadian in the Cabinet was Hon. P. E. Blondin, Postmaster-General, who was defeated at the poll in 1917 and who administered his department from the non-elective chamber of the Senate.

Six members of the original Meighen Government formed in July, 1920, have retired. They are Sir George Foster, veteran of five Canadian Governments; Hon. J. D. Reed, Minister of Railways since 1911; Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Liberal Unionist of 1917; Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, an "old original" of the first Borden Government; and Hon. P. E. Blondin and Hon. R. W. Wignmore, Postmaster-General and Minister of Customs respectively. All of the above will likely continue public life in the Senate.

Of the 21 members of the new government, only two, namely, Sir Edward Kemp and Sir James Lougheed, were in the original cabinet of Sir Robert Borden formed in 1911. The new cabinet is as follows:

Makeup of New Cabinet

First Minister and Minister of External Affairs—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. J. A. Stewart, Lanark.

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment—Hon. R. J. Manion, Fort William.

Minister of Customs and Excise—Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, St. John, New Brunswick.

Minister of Public Works—Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Halifax.

Minister of Finance—Sir Henry Drayton.

President of the Privy Council—Hon. L. P. Normand, Quebec.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—Hon. H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Minister of Justice—Hon. R. B. Bennett, Calgary, Alberta.

Postmaster General—Hon. L. de G. Belley, Quebec.

Secretary of State—Hon. Rodolph Monty, Montreal.

Minister of Health, Immigration, and Colonization—The Hon. J. W. Edwards, Kingston.

Minister of Agriculture—The Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, British Columbia.

Minister of Labor—The Hon. G. D. Robertson (in the Senate).

Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs—The Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Montreal.

Minister of the Interior—Sir James Lougheed (leader of the government in the Senate).

Minister of Militia and Defense—The Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

Ministers without Portfolio—E. K.



Spokane, Nova Scotia; Sir Edward Ross, Toronto; James Wilson, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Edmund Bristol, Toronto.

### "Extravagance" Opposed

W. L. Mackenzie King Begins Campaign Against Meighen Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. William L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party, fired the first shot in the Dominion general election campaign when he addressed a large gathering of his followers here on Tuesday night.

Mr. King refused to accept the question of the tariff as the main issue before the people.

"Let me tell Mr. Meighen," he said, "that while in the mind of the Prime Minister the tariff may be the main question, the main question in the mind of the people is the government, autocratic in form and extravagant in its character. The great question in the minds of the people is that of the high cost of living to which the high cost of government is the most contributing factor."

### Failure to Explain Outlay Alleged

The Liberal leader condemned the Meighen Government for failing to explain an expenditure of \$185,000,000 voted last session on account of railways and canals and the expected deficit of \$100,000,000 on the railway account at the end of this year. He said \$70,000,000 had also been spent or appropriated for the construction of a government merchant marine; the management of the national railways had been placed under a board of directors nominated by the government, and these directors, by statute, were freed from personal liability. According to the speaker the government had "acted in a very high-handed and arbitrary method" when it took over the Canadian national railway system. In a matter affecting the transfer of a great railway system from private to public ownership the people should have been consulted.

"Serious as has been the extravagance and waste of the present government," he continued, "even more serious in its natural consequences has been the attitude of the Prime Minister and his colleagues with respect to the time-honored and fundamental right of the people's representatives in Parliament to an accounting of every cent of public expenditure."

### Power of Small Groups

"You have on the one side a small group of the government's own friends exercising complete control in the expenditure of the millions upon millions of public funds, and exempted by statute from personal liability, and you have on the other hand the small group comprising the government itself, the few men who exercise political control, shielding their friends from the possibility of any exposure on the floor of Parliament in the matter of these vast transactions, and denying to representatives of the people, whose money is being expended, the right to information as to the nature and amount of expenditure."

"The Liberal Party has taken the position that, in all transactions involving the expenditure of public money, the public is entitled to the fullest information as to the manner in which and the persons to whom payments are made, and that from the point of view of the rights and interests of the public, there is no difference between money expended on railways and merchant marine and public money spent on the post office, public works, agriculture, trade and commerce, or any other branch of the public administration. The Liberal Party demands not only rigid economy and retrenchment; it demands also the fullest publicity."

### Liberals' Policy of Publicity

"To let in the light and to know the truth is what is most needed with respect to the expenditures of today and of recent years. Just as the Liberal Party proposes to substitute economy and retrenchment for waste and extravagance, so it proposes to substitute publicity for secrecy in the administration of all branches of the country's affairs."

"It is for the principle of a tariff for revenue that the Liberal Party has stood in bygone years, it is for that principle of a tariff for revenue that the Liberal Party will continue to stand if returned to power in the present contest. Let me tell Mr. Meighen that while it is impossible to have an issue between a tariff based on the principle of protection and a tariff based on the principle of free trade, it is possible to have an issue on the tariff primarily for revenue as against a tariff primarily for protection, and that upon this issue we are prepared to fight."

### LIVING COSTS INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—An upward trend in the cost of living, amounting to 1.7 per cent above July, for August, was announced by the National Industrial Conference, as a result of a survey on the basis of the average wage earner's budget. The increase of retail food prices was 4.3 per cent. The decline since the peak of high prices, the report says, in July, 1920, is now 19.4 per cent, and the increase over the prices in July, 1914, is 64.8 per cent.

### CITY AIDS IN POLICE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAN RAFAEL, California.—The city of San Rafael, which has an ordinance based on the Volstead act, has employed J. J. Jerome, a special investigator, to aid the police department in eliminating the illicit liquor dealers. So far, 19 have been arrested and fined.

## JAPANESE EXPLAIN SHANTUNG OFFER

Tokyo Is Represented as Desiring a Speedy Agreement With Chinese Government, While Both Oppose Intervention

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—It is with a view to arriving at a settlement with the Chinese Government of the long outstanding dispute about the former German rights and lands in China, which were ceded to Japan by virtue of the Versailles Treaty, that the Japanese Government, through its Minister in Peking, submitted its recent plan which it is hoped may form the basis on which a satisfactory agreement between the two countries may shortly be reached.

When the Treaty of Versailles was concluded, China refused to append her signature on the ground that any rights renounced by Germany in China should revert to the latter country and not to Japan. This is now the third occasion on which Peking has been approached by Tokyo in an effort to settle the matter, but the attitude of China has always been that as far as she was concerned, there was nothing to discuss. Japan, for her part, has always resented the idea of a third party being introduced, declaring that it was a subject concerning Japan and China alone, and it was mainly this point of view that caused Tokyo, when invited to the Washington Conference, to make inquiries as to the scope of the Conference before accepting.

### Early Settlement Desired

It is considered most desirable in Japanese circles that this dispute should be cleared up before the Washington Conference convenes; otherwise it renders a satisfactory settlement of the Pacific problem less probable. With this object, the Japanese Government, in addition to more important concessions, is willing to hand over former German property in the shape of parks and of public buildings, government buildings, notwithstanding the expense she has incurred in maintaining them since they were taken over from the German Government. The only stipulation that Japan makes in this respect is that all public buildings and parks shall be kept up and remain open to the general public.

Whilst these concessions will be welcomed by China, who will no doubt be quite ready to give the required assurances as to their future status and upkeep, the crux of the whole matter rests in the disposal of the railway ownership and management of the Kiaochow-Tsing-tao (Shantung) railway. According to the Japanese plan, it is proposed that "the Kiaochow-Tsinao (Shantung) railway and all mines appurtenant thereto shall be worked as a joint Sino-Japanese enterprise." Japan will renounce all differential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital, and material stipulated in the Sino-German Treaty of 1898.

This, in short, means that Japan is willing to surrender some portion—probably half—of her economic interest in the Shantung Railway and work it as a joint enterprise. This, of course, would necessitate China finding capital wherewith to purchase from Japan the amount of railway stock that might be apportioned to her. While this may seem a satisfactory solution from the Japanese viewpoint, it is doubtful if it will meet with much enthusiasm in Peking, as there is a strong feeling in Chinese circles that the joint enterprise would mean a Japanese enterprise. In regard to this contention, Japanese officials point out that a similar scheme of cooperation is working satisfactorily in Manchuria, where, in large afforestation undertakings, companies with a joint directorate of Chinese and Japanese are working harmoniously together.

### When Troops Will Be Withdrawn

Furthermore, it is considered that an additional guarantee is being given by Japan; in fact, that she is willing and ready to withdraw her troops just as soon as China can take over and protect the Shantung railway from the bandits who infest a good portion of the country through which the railway runs. All rights as regards the prospective extensions of the Shantung railway which were renounced by Germany in favor of Japan are surrendered, and Japan is willing that any extensions should be undertaken through the medium of a consortium whereby all nations would have an equal opportunity in its financial participation.

In effect the Japanese authorities consider that, beyond retaining equal financial rights in the Shantung railway, the Tokyo Government has given way to Peking in all points that were disputed in Paris when the Versailles Treaty was signed. It now remains for the Chinese Government to test public opinion; for it is felt that the matter is of such delicacy that, should the present government at Peking act without the consent of its supporters, in all probability it would find itself out of office before the agreement could be signed. Even then the other factions in China have to be taken into consideration.

Therefore, although Japan's declared interest is not only to see the agreement signed but also to see a homogeneous and unified China, there seems every justification for the anxiety in Japanese circles that the agreement will not be fulfilled before the Conference meets at Washington.

### LOWER OIL RATE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—A demand for the reduction of freight rates was the principal topic of discussion of the opening session of the National Petroleum Association here yesterday. A demand will be made to the executives of the railroads, and if they do not take action, the association will go direct to the Interstate Commerce Commission. At present rates it is impossible to ship oil long distances, thus operators are required to limit their sales to the immediate vicinity of their place of production, it is claimed. The tone of the gathering was generally hopeful, as the demand is constantly increasing, many idle cars now being brought into use, as well as an increasing use of motor trucks for transportation purposes.

## NEW AIR SERVICE CHIEF APPOINTED

Col. Mason M. Patrick Takes the Place of General Menoher, Whose Resignation Followed Issue of Bombing Test Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Col. Mason M. Patrick was appointed Chief of the Air Service with the temporary rank of major-general yesterday.

The general opinion among officers and civilians most deeply interested in aviation is that the influence of the Secretary of War is sufficient to insure the confirmation of Colonel Patrick's appointment by the Senate but that the service is poorer by the failure to advance Brig.-Gen. William M. Mitchell, assistant chief, to the post left vacant by the resignation of Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher, and that under the circumstances it is a question of time only until General Mitchell quits the service.

It is obvious that the decision of the Secretary of War to select Colonel Patrick, an engineer, instead of General Mitchell, a flying officer, is a tactical move in the interest of peace in the Air Service. That quality has been one of its conspicuous characteristics recently. General Mitchell is a forceful, energetic enthusiast, who brooks delay and the continuance of obstacles with poor grace. He is by no means quarrelsome and his difficulties with General Menoher were not personal but were due to his protest against a system which, in his opinion, impedes the progress and best development of the Air Service. The younger officers in that branch of the service sympathize entirely with him.

Matter Smoothed Over. The differences between the two officers reached such a pitch a few months ago that General Menoher demanded the removal of General Mitchell, but chiefs and assistant chiefs of bureau attached to the War Department are appointed for four years and are not removable except under charge of misconduct for which they could be court-martialed. Secretary Weeks at that time smoothed things over and General Menoher remained. He did not seem to share to the full his assistant's enthusiasm for the achievements at the time of the bombing tests last summer. In these tests General Mitchell maintained that the claims of the Air Service had been vindicated and his report to his chief, part of which became public, although it was not given out by the department or by General Mitchell, became known last week. This immediately precipitated the resignation of General Menoher.

To clear the way for his own appointment if the Secretary decided to make it or to facilitate organization, General Mitchell tendered his resignation, but after a conference with Secretary Weeks he withdrew it, temporarily.

It is believed altogether probable that General Mitchell's resignation will again be offered, although it would be a wrench for him to leave the service. He was originally a cavalry officer, but in 1910 when the army bought some airplanes he took up that branch of the service with avidity and has since spent most of his time in the air or on the flying fields.

### Colonel Patrick's Record

While the Secretary of War could not remove General Mitchell if he so desired, he could give him service which would take him from his post here. In such an event it is a foregone conclusion that he would resign. In the statement given out by the War Department the extent of Colonel Patrick's authority in France was emphasized as follows:

At the time of the armistice, he had under his control an air service comprising a personnel of more than 78,000 men; 6364 airplanes and about 300 balloons secured from the United States and our allies; more than 802 hangars, and 32,000 acres of leased lands on which had been constructed 11,000,000 square feet of buildings.

"Among the prominent achievements of General Patrick as chief of the Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces, was the development of the great air service production center at Romorantin, where all airplanes and engines received from the United States were assembled and dispatched to their destination, and the aviation acceptance plant at Orly, where the materials from European sources were similarly received and dispatched; and the organization of a system of supply which was second in magnitude only to that of the quarter-master corps."

It is stated, however, by officers who were in France that at the time of the armistice Colonel, then acting Major-General Patrick, was being severely criticized and that protests were about to be made to Washington.

### RESTRICTIONS ON FLYING DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—Members of the Allied Flyers Club have petitioned the police departments of Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda and other San Francisco Bay mainland cities to arrest and prosecute aviators who show a tendency to speeding in airplanes, to flying low over cities and to doing unnecessary and dangerous "stunts" while in the air. Airplanes have become so abundant around San Francisco Bay, says the petition, that "fliers should be licensed, and strict account kept of violators of the laws on flying passed recently by the State Legislature." The petition, which is the first one of its kind to be filed in the west, continues:

"Aviation is altogether as safe as automobile driving, if held within proper restrictions, and the future of this mode of traveling is held in the hands of the officers of the State. The air lanes are becoming more and more frequented, and there will be found some men or pilots who have so little regard for the lives of others, and for their own lives, as are found in the automobiles. Speed demons of the air break restrictions, cut corners and run above the legal speed, the same as automobile drivers. These men are the ones we wish to eliminate."

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### GENERAL WOOD'S SELECTION ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Department yesterday recommended to the President that Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood be appointed Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, and it is expected that the President will send the nomination to the Senate without delay. General Wood will be placed on the retired list of the army on October 5, that he may assume the duties of his new office on that date. His commission will be dated direct to Manila, so that it will be unnecessary for him to return to the United States prior to assuming office as Governor-General.

The full report of the commission on

which General Wood has served with W. Cameron Forbes has not been received, but enough of it was sent to the War Department to enable the government to come to a quick decision regarding the importance of having the general at the head of affairs in the Philippines. Independence of the islands is deferred.

## STRIKE GOES ON IN NORTH OF FRANCE

One Effect of Textile Trade Differences Is Said to Be Probable Reunification of Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Much was expected from the pourparlers initiated by the government between the employers and the workers who are on strike in the textile trade in French Northern Provinces. Unfortunately, in spite of all efforts, the negotiations resulted in nothing, and the conflict continues more bitterly than ever.

The situation of the strikers, who, in some cases, have exhausted their resources is deplorable. Reinforcements of troops and of the gendarmes have been sent to prevent any untoward incidents. The strike committee is today examining the position, but it is not expected that an agreement can be reached. Indeed, there is a prospect of an extension of the strike, since the employers in the metallurgical trades of Roubaix and Tourcoing have informed the iron workers that they will have to submit to a reduction of wages.

Daniel Vincent, Minister of Labor, and Louis Loucheur are to make fresh attempts to arbitrate the matter, though the intervention of Aristide Briand seems to show that the time is not ripe for arbitration. Both sides seem determined.

In the meantime, trade unionists hope that, in consequence of the strike, the schism which is threatened in the Confédération Générale du Travail will be postponed. It will be remembered that at the recent congress there was a clear division of the Moderates and the Syndicalists who wished to adhere to the Moscow organization. The Moderates won, but they demand measures of discipline to which the Extremists are not likely to submit. The result is that the Paris meeting now being held, definite resolutions, which signify the expulsion of the Extremists if they do not submit, are passed. It is difficult to see how exclusion can be avoided, but the strike is being urged as a reason for the suspension of internal quarrels.

## LABOR DELEGATES OF BRITAIN IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (Wednesday).—The delegation of British Labor members of Parliament, including William Dunn, J. E. Mills, J. J. Lawson, John E. Swan, and Professor Segal, arrived here on Monday and were received by Saad Zaghlul Pasha's supporters. The delegation was invited to come to Egypt by Zaghlul Pasha.

The members issued a statement yesterday explaining that they are not visiting Egypt to interfere in her internal affairs. They summarize their viewpoint as follows: First, Egyptians have a right to complete independence, subject to guarantees for British and other foreign interests; second, Egyptian delegates should be selected from elected representatives; third, elections should be held in an atmosphere free from martial law or any other repressive measure.

## SOVIET COMMISSARY TO PROCEED TO ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—While L. B. Krassin is discussing commercial and financial matters with his colleague, the Russian People's Commissary, Mr. Lunacharsky, the main object of their Berlin visit is to extend the Soviet publications in the cause of education and natural science. A special publishing office will be opened and a new journal started, appearing in the Russian and German languages. From Berlin Mr. Lunacharsky will proceed to Rome on an important mission for the Russian Government.

### ENROLLMENT RECORD BROKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—New York University enrolled the largest number of students which have ever attended its classes, more than 15,000 in all, at the opening of its school year yesterday. In addition to those accepted, hundreds were turned away for lack of accommodation in the classes.

## THEATRICAL BOSTON

**TREMONT**  
The Light Opera Sensation  
HENRY W. SAVAGE offers  
American Prime Comedy  
**MITZI** Lady Bill  
Nights and Sat. Mats., 50c to \$2.50  
Pop. Wed. Mats., Orch. \$1, \$1.50, \$2

**NEW YORK**  
**"GET TOGETHER"**  
AT THE HIPPODROME  
Best Seats  
Mat. Daily \$1

## TREATIES OF PEACE ARE TO BE PRESSED

Ratification of Compacts With Germany, Austria and Hungary by Senate Before Arms Conference Begins Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Ratification of the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary before the Conference on the limitation of armaments assemblies in Washington is the task that President Harding and his leaders in the Foreign Relations Committee have set aside for the Senate.

The three treaties were submitted formally to the Senate for ratification yesterday by the President. They were accompanied only by a brief note of transmittal.

Later in the day they were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee during an executive session of the Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, the chairman of the committee. Immediately after adjournment, Senator Lodge, after conference with other leaders, announced that the treaties would be taken up in committee this morning at 10 o'clock.

Today's session of the Foreign Relations Committee will launch what is expected to be a full and spirited debate on the treaty with Germany in particular, which opponents assert involves the United States in all European affairs. Administration leaders already are beginning to map out a program of procedure with regard to the treaties in view of the present snarl in the legislative situation in the Senate.

### Night Sessions Possible

Senator Lodge announced that the treaties would be considered, as in the case of the Versailles Treaty, during open sessions of the Senate. That will give opponents as well as proponents ample opportunity to get their views before the public. It likewise will serve to lengthen the debate.

Fearing that other matters will come up to interfere with speedy consideration of the treaties, Senator Lodge and other members of the Foreign Relations Committee are discussing the probability of holding night sessions to be devoted entirely to their consideration. This is a course which Administration leaders wish to avoid, if possible, but Senator Lodge made it clear that such a program will be carried out if the need for it arises. The revision, reported yesterday, must and will be given consideration. President Harding desires ratification of the treaties before the sessions of the international Conference begin, and Administration leaders will have to find some way or other by which their consideration can be expedited.

President Harding discussed the situation with Senator Lodge yesterday at the White House before submitting the treaties to the Senate. He expressed the desire for speedy action. The Foreign Relations Committee will meet this morning in executive session. No hearings are contemplated. It is understood that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who negotiated the compacts, will not even be asked to appear before the committee. If he is invited it will only be in the event that some obstacle is encountered.

### Mr. Borah Opposed

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, served formal notice yesterday that he will fight ratification of the treaty with Germany in the committee and out of it. Democratic

members of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the other hand, have signified their intention of supporting the treaty. The Idaho Senator will be aided by such opponents of the Versailles Treaty as Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, both of whom have repudiated any proposal to have the United States involved directly or indirectly with the Versailles Treaty.

"It is a fact that I am opposed to the German-American Treaty," said Senator Borah. "It is a fact that I shall vote against ratification of it by the Senate. I shall describe somewhat in detail to the Senate my reasons for opposing it and for voting against it. To put my opposition to the treaty in the briefest possible way," continued Senator Borah, "in my opinion the treaty as drawn involves us in all European affairs and entanglements, and it especially involves us in the most objectionable features of the Treaty of Versailles."

"I think further, moreover, that if we go into the treaty it will prove the most insurmountable obstacle to disarmament that could just now be created."

The German treaty binds the United States so closely with the Versailles Treaty, Senator Borah said, "as virtually to make a year of the most objectionable features of the latter morally binding upon the American people."

Acceptance of the treaty by the Senate, he explained, would make the United States Government "morally bound" to appoint an official representative on the Reparations Commission, created by the Treaty of Versailles.

As I construe the German-American treaty it would involve us inevitably in not only the reparations clauses," he said, "but in the financial, economic, guarantee and other obnoxious clauses of the Versailles compact and the changes arising under those clauses embody the ramifications of the entire political and economic life of Europe."

## BRITISH LEADERS TO CONFER SOON

Cabinet Ministers to Consider Unemployment and Reply to Eamon de Valera in Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

INVERNESS, Scotland (Wednesday).—A conference of cabinet ministers is to take place at Gairloch, where the Prime Minister is staying, with a view to considering the two outstanding questions of a reply to Eamon de Valera's latest communication and unemployment. In all, six ministers will be present at the gathering, including Sir Hamar Greenwood, who has just returned from Ireland. Lord Fitzalan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is arriving at Gairloch by a destroyer from Dublin, and hopes are entertained that a suitable formula may be found which the Sinn Féin leaders can accept as the basis of a conference.

With regard to the unemployment problem, Sir Alfred Mond and Dr. T. J. MacNamara both arrived at Inverness this morning. Sir Alfred Mond's scheme for municipal loans has not been received with much favor, and the majority of the local authorities have decided against it, but Mr. Lloyd George will look into Sir Alfred Mond's plan as well as that of Dr. MacNamara, which involves the sum of £10,000,000.

Urged by deputations of the unemployed, seven London Labor mayors have reached Gairloch with the intention of putting the situation before the Premier, when it is thought that fresh proposals may be formulated.

## SOME DEFINITIONS

Distinction results from Prestige  
Prestige results from Reputation  
Reputation results from Quality

All four result from Hanan  
Shoes and spell real economy!

## HANAN & SON

Boston  
New York  
Brooklyn  
Philadelphia  
Buffalo  
Pittsburgh

Cleveland  
Chicago  
Milwaukee  
St. Louis  
Kansas City  
San Francisco

# HANAN

Good Shoes are an Economy





Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

### A Prima Donna's Home

There are few more romantic homes than the Château de Cabrières, where Madame Calvé, the famous operatic singer, spends the summer months. It is an old castle standing high among the mountains in the south of France. It has become part of the rock upon which it is built, rising in stupendous strength and commanding glorious views across the valleys. It had always been Madame Calvé's ambition to own the château, which she had known from earliest childhood. When she bought it she invited her father and mother to a grand dinner without divulging the secret. A large covered dish stood before her father's plate. When he lifted the cover a huge key rested on the dish. It unlocked the main door and told her parents that Madame Calvé owned the old place.

### Intensive Practice

Examiners of candidates in Massachusetts for licenses to drive motor cars have recently been telling their experiences with applicants. One of the strangest tales was of the novice who showed a skill in backing and turning that would have done credit to a seasoned taxi chauffeur. The applicant, however, was extremely timid in his straightaway driving. This led the examiner to ask the applicant how many miles he had driven his car. "Ninety," the other replied. "Where did you drive mostly?" the examiner asked, as the car continued its serpentine course down the boulevard. "Well, you see, I thought I ought not to go out on the streets without a license, so I practiced nights and mornings in the backyard."

### Matthew Arnold's Elm

First Milton's mulberry tree, next Byron's elm at Harrow; and now Matthew Arnold's Fyfield elm is claiming attention. It is a landmark in Berkshire, on the main road to the west, widely known through Matthew Arnold's "The Scholar Gipsy," that somewhat elusive character who haunts the Thames. Maidens who from the distant hamlets come to dance around the Fyfield elm in May, or through the darkening fields have seen this poem.

Or cross a stile into the public way. The elm has been split in two, and it is suggested that the time for its final removal has come. If there is any sign of life remaining, it would be worth while to encourage that growth on the site where the maidens danced. This was done in the case of Milton's mulberry.

### The Sheep Fair

The little village of East Isley, on the main road between Newbury and Oxford, has just celebrated the 701st anniversary of its sheep fair. In the old days Newbury was a great center of the cloth trade, and East Isley fair frequently saw as many as 30,000 sheep penned in its narrow streets. The picturesque Cloth Hall at Newbury is now a museum; and East Isley fair is only a shadow of its former self, but that fair will continue to be held as long as a single sheep can be heard on the neighboring downs. That is the pleasant custom of England.

### Another David Travels Abroad

Bobbie Hallsworth of Patterson, New Jersey, wants to be an engineer, and since he knows where good engineers come from, he started out for Scotland a week or so ago. On a Sunday morning he stole away to the railroad yard and climbed aboard an empty freight train he thought was bound for Hoboken, where he planned to stow himself on a ship bound for Liverpool or Glasgow. After a very long time, so it seemed to him, the train stopped and he crawled out—only to discover that he was in Scranton, Pennsylvania, a hundred miles or more from the coast.

Then began his adventures on foot, and since Bobbie is the kind of boy who reads Stevenson and Cooper and lots of others, he may have remembered David Balfour and his journey across Scotland. There was this great difference, as Bobbie would be the first to notice: all his adventures were pleasant. He picked up apples by the wayside and a farmer, thinking he was hungry, asked him to supper and gave him a bed for the night. He paused to watch some Italian workmen on the highway and they shared their lunch with him. Finally a truck

driver gave him a 30-mile lift, so that within five days he found himself in Hoboken.

And there the adventures came to an end, for while Bobbie stood watching the loading of a Dutch ship, a policeman noticed how much he resembled a photograph at headquarters of a lost boy. Bobbie was not lost, he said it over and over again as he was being escorted back to his home in Patterson. Indeed, who has ever thought that David Balfour was lost? And Bobbie had managed the first lap of his journey even better than the story-book boy.

## MAIZE HARVEST IN ITALY

Of all the bright activities of the Italian peasant year there is none, perhaps, which brings such brilliant color to the threshing floors and farmhouses as the harvest of the maize or Indian corn, known in Italy as "granoturco." Not that the maize fields are ever in themselves beautiful as are the wheat fields. True, they have their season of grace when the young corn is sprouting, fresh green; but as it ripens it loses charm, showing in Italy only parched leaves, high, lank stalks, and clumsy cone-like heads which give no hint of the symmetry and color hidden beneath the close-folding dun-hued sheaths. Only when it is brought home from the fields and stripped does it reveal its beauty, the ears appearing, orange-yellow, perfect in shape and symmetrical arrangement of golden grains, which, from end to end, are set and graduated as evenly and closely as a honeycomb.

The husking is usually done in the cool of the evening or by moonlight on the ale or threshing floors before the houses, neighboring families gathering to assist in stripping off the many close-folding wrappers, and the silk, creamy-white, which protect each ear of corn. Such gatherings are generally enlivened by songs and merry-making, as rapid fingers tear away the coverings and separate the ears from the husks. These husks, which, after exposure to the sun, are dry as parchment, are then used for stuffing mattresses, and serve their purpose excellently, providing a bed which is both clean and soft. Such mattresses are always made with a buttoned-up opening in the center so that, at any sign of lumpiness, the good housewife can thoroughly shake and stir them with her hands.

When the ears have all been stripped they have to be dried in the sun, the custom in some parts being to tie them in bunches by the stalks and hang them along the outer walls of the houses, setting them so closely bunch by bunch that the stone or brickwork is wholly covered, and the house appears, especially in the strong sunlight overlaid with futed gold. In other places they are spread out upon the threshing floor, like lakes of gold, before the old farmhouses, overgrown with grapes, white and purple, and lemons with their bright fruit and glossy leaves. No one who has seen such a picture can ever forget it. The autumn sun pouring down upon the thousands and thousands of orange-colored ears, the white oxen and great scarlet wagon standing by; flicker trays of bright red tomatoes drying for the winter sauce; a deep blue sky overhead; the peasants in their colored shirts and bright tinted waist-scarves and the little brown, bare-legged children laughing and rolling and frolicking about on this orange-colored carpet, or building lovely towers by laying the ears crosswise, two by two.

After the ears have been thoroughly dried the grain is removed from the cob by machinery, one machine, as a rule, serving a whole district and traveling round from farm to farm. The dry, white cobs which remain are saved for fuel, forming a useful contribution to the winter's fires. A certain amount of the grain is used for feeding fowls, but its principal use is as food for the family, and, after it has been spread out in a winnowed, it is stored away in sacks or blue bins ready to be ground into the "farina gialla," or yellow flour, which supplies so valuable a part of the people's winter food.

The simplest of all forms of preparing maize flour is as polenta, which is a kind of porridge, made by stirring the cornmeal into boiling salted water and cooking thoroughly. The peasants, as a rule, prepare this in large quantities, hanging a huge caldron of water above the open hearth and stirring the steaming mass, after the flour is added, with a wooden stick. When the polenta is cooked a clean cloth is usually spread on the table, and the man of the family, lifting the heavy pot above his head, with one dexterous turn, empty upon the cloth the whole steaming mass in one round pudding three or four inches thick. Where this system is not adopted the housewife generally takes a plate and, dipping it in the caldron, turns out upon the cloth a series of oval puddings, drawing up a fold of cloth between each to prevent them from touching and so sticking to one another. Polenta is always cut with a string, not a knife; it may be eaten cold, or toasted over the fire, or cut in thin slices and fried in oil, crisp, golden-brown and steaming hot, sprinkled with salt.

Another way of preparing maize flour is in the form of gnocci, which are mixed in the same way as polenta, save that when boiling, the mixture is taken from the pot spoonful by spoonful, laid in layers in a basin or dish with gravy or tomato sauce spread over each successive layer, and the top covered with sauce and thickly sprinkled with grated cheese.

Thus the Indian corn crop serves in Italy for food and fire and bed; bestows a triple blessing; leaves nothing to go to waste or be thrown away.

## AROUND THE FOREST OF ARDEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. Muse, first of Arden tell, whose footsteps are found In her rough wood-lands more than any other ground. That mighty Arden held even in her height of pride; Her one hand touching Trent, the other, Severn's side.

Thus wrote Drayton in his day; but, in our day, Arden—which, according to John Hanne, its historian, may originally have meant the whole of Warwickshire—extends now neither to Severn nor to Trent, but is just that tract of country lying between Roman Icknield Street, on the west, Temple Balsall on the east, and that rupa not very much farther, north and south, than the two delightful little towns of Hampton and Henley. And then, as to its being a forest! Arden is not, it seems, nor ever has



A street in Hampton Lucy

been a forest, in the popular sense of that word. Like so many other parts of Warwickshire, it is a rich, undulating tract of orchard, garden, meadow, and plow-land, yet so well planted with oak, ash, and hedge-row elms, that your active squirrel may still go among the treetops, for many a mile, without coming to the ground and a much less active imagination may easily people it with all the charming people that the music of its name, and its sweet associations suggest.

For this forest of Arden is Shakespeare's very own. His native Stratford is distant only about eight miles from Henley; names of his kindred appear frequently in the tale of Arden villages; and on such visits he must have walked, many a time, by their timbered cottages and thatched roofs, while thoughts, that were to become plays, took shape. In the heart of Arden forest you may still linger under the greenwood tree with Rosalind, and Celia, and Touchstone, happily banished awhile, in company of the banished Duke, from the society of too restless town-folk, among the shepherds and shepherdesses—Audrey, Mopsa, and their kin—who for two centuries and more were to be the theme of Warwickshire's poets.

To see those shining meadows, and lanes, and villages of Arden, as they should be seen, intimately, the best way of going is to go slowly, by bicycle perhaps, or better still, having time to spare, by foot; because if, for example—as well may chance—you would approach Aston Cantlow from the west—there being, as yet, no bridge—the thing must be done by fording the Aine, a short and pleasant way, if the season be not too moist. Shod once more you can go into the village, where, in all probability, though the records do not run back so far, John Shakespeare, William's father, married Mary Arden, she being a native of the neighboring hamlet of Wilmore, where, beside the church, the farmhouse, that was her home, still stands. A few miles only further to the east, over the hill, and down again among the elms, is Salford, where that same John, and his father before him, owned land, until bad times drove them to Stratford, which thus became William's birthplace.

South from Aston, beyond the Alcester-Stratford road, lie the Shakespeare villages after mentioned, each one nestling, or straggling, about its ancient church. We were in Bidford recently, upon a fair warm summer evening, among the yokels, who, in Sunday clothes, were leaning over the parapet of the bridge, watching the quaint heralds of a local fête, that was preparing for the morrow. By Avon-banks stood a merry-go-round, gaudily scarlet and yellow against the green river grass; a gyrus caravan also resplendent, and a few small tents gently flapping their idle canopies in the evening breeze. We wanted to stay a day longer to see brave doings, and play the lookers-on, while Bidford's boys and girls trafficked in the wares of Autolycus.

### Antiquarian Quips

The recent musical festival at Glastonbury serves to recall an excellent specimen of antiquarian humor there. Halfway up High Tor, the fantastic steep hill that rises above the little ancient town, is a flat stone said to mark the spot where Joseph of Arimathea originally rested on his first coming to Britain, and this stone bears the inscription "J. A. A. D. 51." The author of this jeu d'esprit is apparently unknown; but the inscription, with its delicious disregard of the Pal-

estinian origin and language of its supposed author, makes a fine companion to the A. D. L. L. of Scott's Antiquary, whose fine Latin interpretations were dashed by Edie Ochiltree's explanation that they stood for "Alkin Drum's Lang Laidle," and to the other example in Pickwick, which meant "Bill Stumps, His Mark." Antiquarian jokes of the sort have sometimes achieved celebrity. That mischievous and Puckish man of letters, George Stevens, for instance, procured a fragment of marble from an old chimney piece, inscribed it carefully with Anglo-Saxon letters concerning Hardicanute, alleged that it was found in Kennington Lane on the site of that monarch's palace, and contrived that it should come under the notice of his fellow antiquary Gough. The Society of Antiquaries took up the matter, and an engraving of the slab, with a guarded note explaining that it might not be genuine, appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine, only to be greeted with the laughter of the wiser learned. Still more curious is the celebrated Greek vase joke, which misled Inghelard, an



A street in Hampton Lucy

archæologist of distinction, and was solemnly issued as a plate in his great folio. Fame is seen running away from a young whiskered aspirant and calling out to him, not in the best of Greek, "Be off, my fine fellow." There is something irresistibly comic about the drawing, as if David Copperfield, in a Greek mantle, were pursuing Becky Sharp, dressed up as Clytemnestra, as she appeared at the famous Gaunt House charades; and one feels that the perpetrator of this archaeological joke deserved the tribute of laughter he aroused.

## SAMARAI, PAPUA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. At Australia's northern portals, almost unknown, lies one of the loveliest of the many lovely gems of the Pacific—the tiny island of Samarai. Though only seven days' trip from Sydney, by one of the comfortable little "Burns-Philips" steamers, through the smooth northern seas, seven days of peace and warmth and sunshine, Samarai seldom has a single tourist to break the monotony of its days. The island is so small that one may easily walk around it in a quarter of an hour.

Samarai was selected as a town site because, being an island, it could be more easily defended against the warlike natives of the adjoining mainland. The hill of the island faces the sea, and the town, built on the flat, the mainland, so that the residents are well protected from the winds. In the town there are really no streets, though the white coral-sand paths that run between the bungalows go by that name. These gleaming paths are bordered with wonderful hedges of multi-colored crotons, gorgeous hibiscus, and many other lovely tropical plants. Behind the hedges the quaint little bungalows nestle amid a wealth of feathery trees, mangoes, breadfruit, papayas, and flaming poincianas. Behind these again are tier upon tier of graceful coconut palms, some of them raising their huge fronds 90 feet into the air.

A path leads up the hill through a maze of palms to the bungalow of the resident magistrate a little lower down. Here the fern-like kapok trees spread their branches and giant casara trees make the ground a carpet of gold with their fallen blossoms. Birds gayly sing all day long and myriads of giant butterflies, like fragments of a living rainbow, flutter in the still air.

All round the palm-girt shores of Samarai runs a white coral path where every one wanders at least once a day; there are seats here and there. There is no native village on Samarai, which is rather a pity, as nothing is more picturesque than the quaint villages of New Guinea, with their curious high-gabled houses standing high on piles in the eau-de-nil water over the coral reefs and looking like some strange long-legged sea beasts coming up from the depths of the ocean, but natives abound—fine, jolly people, greatly superior to the savages of western Papua.

All round the island lies a halo of palest eau-de-nil water covering the coral reef, so clear that one may see the coral gardens below, and darting through them, the wonderful rainbow fishes of these tropical seas. A fringe of fine white surf marks the edge of the reef and beyond this the peacock-blue waters of the deep stretch out to the mainland, a mass of great mountains, rising range upon range until their peaks fade away into the azure skies.

## A SUMMER ART THEATER

The Gallery on the Moors, East Gloucester, Massachusetts

The moors of East Gloucester stretched as far as the eye could see. A small pond, with here and there little plaques of lily pads against its dusky mirror, served as a sounding board for the sleepy evening of frogs hidden somewhere among rushes. In the narrow strip of bay off toward the west a half-dozen eagle boats and destroyers, gray, alim, vigilant, rested at anchor. And behind them, across a row of purpling, rocky hills, the sun slid away, a great crimson ball.

One of the chief interests of the town in summer and autumn is the Gallery on the Moors, a small, gracious building of faintly rose-flushed stucco, vine-clad, which provides, with its delicate gray walls and its small, complete stage, a means of setting before the people of the town—and of those who come from miles around—the annual achievements of the community dramatic school. On the evening of the presentation of the second group of plays in the Gallery, the sun slipped away behind the long gray boats, the put-putting motor boats scurried about somewhere in the harbor, and moving up the winding line of motors brought people who thought it well worth their while to come in, force, to the Gallery to see a group of plays.

The richness of the little theater and its relation to the community today is assured. The production of plays in any community, intelligently done, peculiarly satisfies the instinct of drama which exists in nearly all of us if we only knew it. Especially is the instinct strong among young people and children. And by giving the instinct a reasonable outlet the community spirit is definitely strengthened and cemented.

At Gloucester the community theater, housed in its home there on the moors, has been especially successful and satisfying to those who believed in it in the days when it was uphill work. A great deal has been written in the past of the Gallery—the first art exhibition in September of 1916, and of the introduction of the theater idea, which had come the previous month when moving pictures of the war being done in France by the American ambulance field service were shown. In 1917 most of the activities of the two departments centered about the war, and in 1918 the first group of plays was given.

By the summer of 1919 the theater began to show signs of a professional viewpoint in its management and general deportment. The members of the company were recruited from a summer colony which so vivifies Gloucester during four months in the year and causes it to be known as an artist colony equally important with Provincetown. There is no dearth of material among men and women who, perhaps, paint and sketch by day and by night turn artistic tendencies to the drama. The two arts work well together, for there is to be had always from the artists cooperation in matters of costume design and coloring, and in the painting of scenery, to say nothing of frequent positive dramatic talent.

There is nothing solemn or long-faced about the undertaking. Instead there is quite a pronounced gaiety, but it is not the sort of gaiety that takes away from a serious appreciation of the motive of the work, which, according to Miss Florence Cunningham, director of the theater, is "to give as good plays as we can in the best way possible for the education, as well as the amusement, of the community."

It is meant to make the theater self-supporting. Miss Cunningham returned in the early summer from Paris, where she observed critically, retentively, the work of Jacques Copeau of the Vieux Colombier. It is Miss Cunningham's belief and the belief of those associated with her that the change for the better from the present theatrical taste in the United States must be gradual and painstaking and that it must begin in the community theater.

Perhaps the immediate bête noire of the community theater is the tendency to give a poor play merely because the person who wrote it was a distant cousin to the stage manager, who owed a social debt of some sort! However, this may be avoided by putting the whole thing on a basis of frank understanding, on a vigorous platform of "Good plays and only good plays, no matter who wrote them."

There were, on this evening, performances of Mr. Percival Wilde's "Noble Lord," "Grundy's 'In Honor Bound,'" Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies," and "Joint Owners in Spain," by Alice Brown.

Outside a velvety darkness had fallen. There was no moon. Through the small square windows, the Gothic blinds of which had been folded back, one could make out a few stars, remote, gentle. There was the faint sweet odor of low shrubbery overlaid with the tang of the sea.

The audience was gay and enthusiastic and much too large in size for the limited seating capacity of the Gallery, which appeared to concern no one, for the greater the number the better the signs for the future of the community theater, and the word was, "Pack 'em in somehow!"

A person who knows relatively little about the mechanics of play production gains an impression of noiseless efficiency about the Gallery performance.

ances. A person who knows a great deal about those mechanics gains a feeling of satisfaction for the quiet and frictionless way in which the plays go on. At 8:30 to the minute—which was the hour printed on the tickets but doubtless not taken seriously by anyone—the lights of the Gallery went out and chattering died away to a low hum of anticipation. A dim flush rose from the footlights against the smoke-green curtains as they fluttered aside and the play was on.

No hoarse whispers from awkward stage hands, no gasps of stage fright from actors on the stage, no squeaking of ropes or creaking of boards, no thought that it might have been better to have waited another week before giving the play. It would have been difficult to imagine a more satisfactory performance than that of the pretentious "Queen's Enemies," which was dependent so much on lighting and on deftness of movement for its force, or of "Joint Owners in Spain," that oddly pathetic, simple, though humorous, incident in the charitable home.

## WEE HORSES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. With the coming of dusk the fair grew noisier and more alluring. "Gondolas from Venice," ablaze at all times with color and gilding, now reflected great flaring lights from mirrors cunningly placed. Passengers leaned back, proud of their share in so much splendor; they whispered with awe from one to another that the gondolas had cost £10,000 to build and adorn, and that they were earning a guinea every five minutes. The caravan of their owner was quite in keeping with this legendary wealth. Nothing in the whole fair could compete with the gondolas, not even the roundabout where valiant horses and ostriches plunged gaily to the strains of raucous music.

Some of the shy reserve of the English villager falls away under the cover of dusk; he is not afraid then to lift his voice in laughter and song, not ashamed to show off his clumsy dancing. Excitement works itself slowly; more emotional spectators nearly easily make the mistake of thinking that he is not properly enjoying himself. His sense of decorum is very strong, his power of absorbing unwonted sights and sounds is a slow and solemn process; hence the dictum that "an Englishman takes his pleasures sadly," when it would be nearer the truth to say that he takes them long-drawn-out.

The fair was fortunate in its background, for it ran along the edge of a stony beach, and whenever the music stopped for a moment you heard the waves ceaselessly dragging down shingle and then breaking again, on and on, only a few yards away from stalls and booths and pleasure-seekers. Jammed in among the small boats on the beach was a most-ancient roundabout, worked by hand—50 or 60 years ago a wonder. Round its canopy was inscribed the announcement: "Imitated by many, equaled by none." Its tiny horses, not much bigger than Airedale terriers, hung very low, so low that a child could clamber on without help. Patterns in faded blues and reds and yellows were painted over bodies that must have been cream-colored; each bore its name on the neck; you saw that "Hero" was leader, "Rose" and "Byjingo" had lost their tails. They all had the air of beloved toys broken and battered through overmuch hugging.

Mothers gladly entrusted their little ones to the slow safe paces of "Byjingo" and "Rose," and the children rode to the music of a muffled, thinned-burdy-gurdy, nearly drowned in the general din of the fair, while a pleasant-faced woman turned a crank round and round, smiling upon her little customers. A painter's subject: boats, horses and babies, in the evening light upon the sea, "Gondolas from Venice" and "High Flyers" graced after the faded harmony of those horses that so many children had patted and adored.

## LIFE ON A BARGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor. The sweet smell of water mint filled the air as the clumsy sides of the barge swept against the bank where the pale mauve flowers and gray-green leaves of water mint stood out in contrast against the dark green and magenta-red of the loose-strife. Every inch of the river bank seemed redolent of flowers, from the tiny blossom of the wild thyme to the tall spikes of the willow herb, that the children pick and call apple-and-custard.

A brown pot that had held cream was the only vase where the flowers for the barge were allowed to be, except on high days and holidays, when one of the copper vessels for cooking was lent for a great bunch of wild flowers which adorned the deck. It was placed near the brightly colored landscape that was the pride of the wife of the bargee and formed, as she said, a trimming to the other painting of the vessel, though, as she remarked, her fancy would have been three roses and a wreath of forget-me-nots, but Mr. Able of course had to consider what paint he had left when the rest of the barge was "done."

It was just like the bargee's wife to take things calmly—it almost seemed as if the steady gliding movement of the boat had influenced her deportment. She glided smoothly through life telling the children not to do this or that in a quiet drawl, or bidding them mind their boots if she thought the subject of education was imminent. To the ordinary child the barge life presents very attractive features. Of school life there is little or none. When a barge is unloading the children go to whatever school is nearest, and officials take great care to round up all barge dwellers who visit their districts, but before much impression can be made the barge glides away and it may be many months before their pupils appear again though meanwhile some other center of education has had a hand in teaching them.

Considering how fragmentary their education is, it is wonderful how much the children know. The Ministry of Health Committee in England have been making inquiries into the social conditions of large dwellers, and have just given it as the opinion of the committee that as far as cleanliness, morality and feeding and clothing are concerned, the bargee and his family are fully equal, if not superior to town dwellers of a similar class.

"Life in these boats appears to be of an almost patriarchal character, and the presence of wife and mother on board helps to preserve a high standard of morality among the men and a kindly and efficient discipline among the children," the report states. It is recommended, however, in the interests of education that children of school age should be prohibited from living on canal boats during school term. A year's grace is to be given to enable the bargees to make proper arrangements for their children, and the outcome should be a good class boarding house, or Dame's house at certain centers where the children can be looked after while they are attending the board schools.

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## IMPROVED MAIL SERVICE CLAIMED

Postmaster-General Points Out What He Declares Are Better Conditions in Transportation Tube System Is Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Some of the problems solved and some of the achievements of the Post Office Department effected since he became Postmaster-General are told by Will H. Hays in the October issue of The Nation's Business. Mr. Hays dwells weightily on cooperation. He has called in postmasters and members of Congress, Chambers of Commerce, and plain citizens to help him better the service.

His first objective was an improvement of the morale of the service. Next, he is trying to get adequate buildings and other facilities. In New York City there has been placed in operation a harbor boat service obviating a part of the haul through the congested streets. A train has been put on between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Birmingham, New York, which will avoid sending a large volume of mail through New York City.

The Joint Postal Commission has been asked to find what is the real cost of carrying parcel post, and upon its report depends how far the department can go in extending the service.

"The special delivery service is receiving renewed consideration," asserted Mr. Hays. "On account of this class of mail being handled in the same car with other classes of mail, it has suffered some delay. With additional facilities for handling it in transit to be considered, it will receive the dispatch which the public pays for and expects. There has been no consideration given to increasing the fee, as has been erroneously printed in news items.

Tube Service Favored

"The use of pneumatic tubes in some of the large cities was discontinued a few years ago after having been utilized for 20-odd years. The discontinuation of postal experts, who investigated these tubes, reported them as being obsolete; they claimed that the tubes could handle only first-class mail, and counting the time taken to fill and unload the tube cylinders, there was no saving in time in their use over that of motor trucks, which were already utilized to carry the more bulky class of mail to the same points reached by the tubes.

"At that time the parcel post was in its infancy, and street congestion in cities was not a serious problem. Conditions have changed since then. The parcel post has grown enormously, and traffic congestion has become more acute in large cities. Mail trucks cannot move rapidly now, and it is a question to be settled whether the tubes are not now a facility of auxiliary value to be used for dispatch of letter mail. Some underground method must be used.

Original Purpose of Law

"The original purpose of the postal law was to encourage the spread of public information through a very low rate of postage on newspapers and other publications. There has grown up with these publications a very great business in advertising, and it is suggested that this part of the publication, which is commercial, ought to pay a higher rate than that on educational matter. This question was agitated for a considerable number of years, until 1917, when a law was passed, the effect of which was gradually to increase the rates of postage on the advertising portion of magazines and newspapers to a very considerable extent, as well as to increase the rate on the reading portion from 1 to 1½ cents per pound. The country has been divided into zones, and postage is charged for the advertising portion according to the distance carried—the reading portion goes at a flat rate. Advocates of the present law maintain that certain publishers had virtually received a subsidy in the past on advertising matter, and should be made to pay more for the service rendered. The opponents of the present law maintain that advertising stimulates business and results in increasing the postal revenues in other ways, and that the increased rates now in effect make it necessary for the publishers to charge the public higher subscription prices. Some of the smaller newspapers, whose subscribers are confined to a limited area, have favored the larger papers paying the increased postage, because they feel that it will work to their benefit in keeping out the larger papers.

Methods of Shipment

"We have reestablished the practice of shipping all monthly, semi-monthly and bi-weekly periodicals by regular mail trains, instead of by freight. This will result in a very much speedier delivery of periodicals, and as planned will actually save a considerable amount of money each year for the government.

"At the time the freight shipment plan was adopted, in 1911, mails were handled entirely on the weight basis, and the difference in cost of transportation by freight and by passenger train was material. It was estimated at that time that there was a substantial saving each year to the department by the freight method. Since then the basis of railway mail pay has been changed from the weight to the space method, and transportation charges by freight have steadily increased, so that considering the added expense for special force, special space, and special drayage, in connection with the freight shipment plan, we can no longer defend this method of handling periodicals.

"The Joint Postal Commission, the Post Office Department and the news-

papers themselves are going to conduct investigations as to the cost of handling second-class mail matter. The entire question of rates on postage of various classes of mail rests on the question of what it costs to carry any particular class of matter. It is essential that accurate figures along this line be known before any contemplated changes in rates can receive consideration."

## ACTION AGAINST RENT PROFITEERING URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—So many complaints of rent profiteering are coming to Mayor Joseph H. Gainer that he will ask again that the City Council, which refused two years ago to act, adopt some measure to make prosecution possible.

Now the city faces just the situation that the mayor predicted it would if there was not some legislation to provide for investigating and penalizing. Real estate owners had raised rents as high as possible. With these high rents properties were attractive in the market. Many owners of tenement property sold to shift the burden of profiteering onto someone else, and made a large profit on property, which had paid them well, but in most cases was in need of repairs and renovations.

The new class of rent profiteers now finds itself face to face with the required expenditures and is using this as an excuse to raise rents even more. Tenements, commonly rented for \$18 per month, have advanced to \$30 and \$40. A boom in building, looked for to eventually relieve the situation and end the shortage of tenements, has had no effect in this direction yet.

With public sentiment behind the mayor's demand for authority to deal with the matter of rent profiteering two years ago a committee, dominated by real estate owners, reported against the proposed measure, and the council, irresponsive to public sentiment, allowed the committee to thwart the mayor's plan.

## CREDIT MEN PLEDGE DISARMAMENT AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—An endorsement of the disarmament program and an offer to cooperate in every possible way in its accomplishment, was adopted by the board of directors of the National Association of Credit Men at its annual meeting here on Tuesday and a resolution was sent to President Harding endorsing his action.

"Whatever this organization may offer in its facilities that could be utilized in dispatching this wonderful project, may be called upon," says the resolution, "as it is cordially tendered, and to prevent, if prevention is possible, a similar deluge, nationalism must give way to internationalism and armaments must be reduced. With this conviction, we applaud sincerely the motives and intent that have guided the President to seek a conference of nations for the purpose of reaching an understanding for the reduction of armaments and to control ambitions that might prove dangerous to the future peace and welfare of the world."

Other resolutions adopted called for moderation in the enactment of new laws, stating that improvement of the standards of business is necessary to overcome this breakdown of the morale of the nation under the strain of recent years, rather than more statutes. "An added confidence in the soundness of the nation is essential in these days," it was said. "The people of this country are paying a severe penalty for the abuse of privileges that ought to have been turned to better purposes than the indulgence of extravagant ideas and for many violences against canons of economy."

## CLOTHIERS ASSAIL PROTECTIVE TARIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCHESTER, New York.—The eighth annual convention of the National Association of Retail Clothiers, now in session, regards the clothing situation as distinctly hopeful, according to statements made by President Andreas Burkhardt, of Cincinnati, in his opening address. Over 2000 delegates were present, and expressed agreement in this view. Mr. Burkhardt assailed the present protective tariff as favoring the large manufacturer at the expense of the retail man and the consuming public, and declared for a tariff for revenue only, for the reason that anything higher tended to throttle business and increase prices.

An invitation was presented from the Merchants Association of New York, inviting the 1922 convention to come to New York as the chief wholesale market for clothing, which all members of the association have occasion to visit from time to time, and assuring the delegates that they would cooperate with the local members of the Clothiers Association in making such a visit a success. Action will be taken on the invitation at a later session.

## CORAL IN ALASKAN WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Coral, supposedly a warm sea growth, and traditionally associated with the South Sea, is found in Alaska, according to D. W. McArthur, who has returned here after spending a period at Bay View, on Prince of Wales Island, in charge of the federal Indian school. He said that coral abounds there in waters warmed by the Japan current 300 miles off shore, and also that marine vegetation common on the California coast is seen on the northern island.

## REVENUE PROGRAM FACES OPPOSITION

Obstruction to Progress of Administration's Senate Measure Threatened—Independent Bloc Prepare Their Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Beset by legislative obstacles that are causing Administration leaders some concern, the 1921 tax revision bill, designed to fulfill one of the chief campaign pledges of the Republican Party, was reported to the Senate yesterday from the Finance Committee. Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, which spent three weeks in revising the original Fordney measure already passed by the House, announced that he would call the bill up for consideration in the Senate today. With a fight pending on the anti-beer bill, it is doubtful that the Senate will proceed with the revenue measure during the day, except, perhaps, for a brief period.

Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, a committee member, at the same time served notice that he would file with the Senate a dissenting report. The majority members of the committee, through Senator Penrose, expect to file the formal committee report some time today. In the absence of Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, the Democratic members are given seven days in which to present their minority views in opposition to majority's tax program.

## Harmony Threatened

With several of its framers clearly out of sympathy with the pending measure, it faces a fight in the Senate that threatens to interrupt party harmony and extend far beyond the two weeks' period that Senator Penrose estimates will be necessary for its passage. The Democrats count upon Senator La Follette and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, two prominent members of the Finance Committee, to aid them in their opposition to certain sections of the bill. Aided also by the powerful agricultural bloc, it is possible that certain provisions will be changed, despite the forecast of Senator Penrose that the bill will pass the Senate in the same form in which it was reported from the committee.

The features against which the attacks of the Democrats will be launched include the provisions for the repeal of the excess profits tax and a reduction of the maximum income surtax rate. Prohibition forces already are lining up against the amendment of William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, to impose a tax of 5¢ per barrel on 2.75 per cent beer, which is regarded as an infringement on the Constitution. Senator Calder's second amendment providing for a tax of \$4.00 on distilled spirits withdrawn from bond, also is bound to stir up controversy, although it will have the support of the Finance Committee.

## Sales Tax to Be Urged

The opposition of business men to the tax bill was sounded yesterday by Senator Smoot, author of the manufacturers' sales tax provision, which was endorsed generally by manufacturers and merchants, but which was overridden by the committee. Senator Smoot admitted that the Administration's bill will help the man of large income, and many persons of small income, but declared that the average business man gets no relief whatever out of the tax bill.

More than that, Senator Smoot expressed doubt that the bill will produce sufficient money to meet the needs of the government. He declared that it would fall at least \$500,000,000 short of producing the revenues which its supporters claim for it. "It's not what the American people want," Senator Smoot declared. "It will be a reaction against it if it becomes a law."

"They say that the bill will raise \$3,200,000,000 during the fiscal year of 1922. It won't do anything of the kind. It may raise \$2,700,000,000—not more."

Receipts Estimated

"In addition to the \$2,700,000,000 which I figure the bill will raise, we will get about \$500,000,000 in postal receipts, \$200,000,000 in salvage from the sale of war material and ships, perhaps \$400,000,000 from the tariff, if we get the bill through early this winter, and \$237,000,000 more from miscellaneous items. That will raise a total of \$4,087,000,000 in receipts for the fiscal year.

"Against that the estimated expenditures for the year are about \$4,500,000,000. They say they will save \$500,000,000 of that amount. If they do, that the government's income ought to equal its outgo. But if they don't, there will be a deficit. That's what I call sailing close to the wind—too close for comfort."

Senator Smoot declared that the repeal of the excess profits tax ought to be retroactive, because it is "hitting the people we want to encourage."

Reverting to his own proposal for a 3 per cent manufacturers' sales tax, Senator Smoot said: "It's coming. It's coming fast. They can't stop it. It is too late to do anything with it now. But eventually the country will come to it."

## PASSPORT VISES REQUIRED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Necessity of having consular visas of passports of persons going to France was again called to public attention in a statement yesterday by the State Department. A dispatch

from the consul-general's office at Havre says Americans are frequently arriving without properly vised passports, resulting in much embarrassment and delay to them before they are permitted to land. In all cases the dispatch said, Americans proposing to visit France should have the French consular agent nearest their homes visé their passports.

## EXTENSION ASKED OF MINGO INQUIRY

Ohio Representative Proposes That Congress Take Steps to Ascertain All Facts Affecting Labor and Coal Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further and more complete investigation than any heretofore authorized for the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky is called for in a resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Israel M. Foster (R.), Representative from Ohio. As a result of two weeks' personal investigation in this direction, Mr. Foster declared he was convinced that only quick and efficient action by Congress could prevent further outbreaks of violence which would cause serious shortage of coal, prices ranging around \$15 a ton for the coming winter, and great hardships for miners and public.

Mr. Foster admitted that good work was being done by the Senate Education and Labor Committee, which, under the direction of William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, is planning further investigation of the Mingo district, but declared the whole West Virginia and Kentucky field should be covered by a committee of the lower house.

"It is time for the public to awake to the impending crisis," Mr. Foster declared. "The situation now prevailing in this territory may threaten the very life of the commercial and manufacturing interests, as well as the personal comfort of all users of coal. It is for the good of all consumers that the real conditions in West Virginia be promptly exposed, remedies applied, and the public supplied its winter's coal."

The resolution reads in part as follows: "Whereas, Conditions of violence at present are threatened along the border between West Virginia and Kentucky; and

"Whereas, For a long period in the past in the coal fields of West Virginia there have been disturbed conditions which have led to turbulence and violence and bloodshed; and

"Whereas, The conditions referred to are a menace to orderly democratic government and to the general safety and welfare of the people living in the territory affected; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Mines and Mining of the House of Representatives, or any subcommittee thereof to be appointed by it, is hereby authorized and directed to make a thorough and complete investigation of the conditions existing in the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky; that said committee ascertain the causes of the recent acts of violence upon said border, and conditions which have existed and do now exist in the said coal fields, and generally investigate thoroughly the cases which have led to conditions which have obtained in the past and which now exist in said territory, and report its findings and conclusions thereon to the House of Representatives."

## Coal Union Prosperous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Warning of action on the part of coal miners next year to enforce demands for increased wages if the operators do not accept demands for higher wages when a new wage agreement is formulated, to be effective after March 31, 1922, was given in remarks made before the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America by Philip Murray, vice-president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, in the course of their reports.

The delegates greeted with applause every reference to a fight for increased wages. Mr. Green said the miners organization today has the greatest paid up membership in its history. As to the wage situation, he said the organization has prevented wage reductions despite lockouts and open shop drives, and by doing so during a period of depression has won the esteem of big interests.

The average paid up membership of the union during the last year was 515,248. The balance on hand in the treasury August 1, was \$1,132,901, of which \$588,500 is borrowed money. The convention has before it more than 600 resolutions adopted by local unions and referred to the convention. Several locals urge a five-day week with six hours a day and a Saturday holiday, as a working schedule.

## FARMERS URGED TO ADVERTISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—Maine farmers who specialize in certain fruits and vegetables are urged to advertise by Frank P. Washburn, recently appointed Commissioner of Agriculture. "The farmers of Maine have at this time," said Mr. Washburn, "an investment in land and equipment amounting to \$275,000,000, and yet they give no thought to the matter of advertising the products of their business, a policy which would mean ruin to almost any other industry in the world."

## DAYLIGHT SAVING IN EAST IS FAVORED

Large Proportion of Population of Various States Practice or Favor Plan, and Congress Is Urged to Make It Uniform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—After an exhaustive canvass of the sentiment in regard to the adoption of daylight saving as a general practice throughout the eastern time zone, the Eastern Zone Daylight Saving Association, formed last spring under the auspices of the Merchants Association, has come to the conclusion, expressed in a report just made public, that it is justified in urging on Congress the passage of a law providing for the adoption of the system throughout the eastern time zone during the five-months' period from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September.

The states contained in the eastern time zone are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and part of Georgia and Ohio, as well as the District of Columbia. Of these, Massachusetts is the only one now having a state daylight saving law, but in many of the others local option has resulted in a large number of towns adopting the system during the present summer.

## Connecticut's Attitude

Even in Connecticut, where a law was adopted prohibiting the turning of the clocks, no less than 25 towns, including the capital, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and other prominent manufacturing towns have operated on daylight saving time during the summer, either by turning the clocks or by simply adopting work time advanced by one hour. Out of a population in Connecticut of 1,380,585, no less than 854,938 operated under daylight saving, in spite of the law, and in addition to this, 131,656 people residing in other localities in the State expressed themselves in favor of a federal law.

The entire district centering around New York City, including the New Jersey towns within the commuting district, used daylight saving with complete success, under local option laws, and the same is true of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the radius extending into Delaware, West Virginia and Ohio, and Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Baltimore and Washington, the latter on account of its federal government, were not under daylight saving, but both are entirely ready to cooperate in establishing it a general federal law is adopted. In all, out of 152 cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants, 114 have either advanced their clocks or are ready and willing to do so if Congress adopts it for the zone, comprising 83½ per cent of the population of the zone.

## Indifference in South

In the south, the people have not as yet begun to think along the lines of daylight saving, the report states, and an attitude of indifference rather than opposition was manifested by the replies to the questionnaire sent out by the Daylight Saving Association. Two towns in Delaware, and one each in Florida and North Carolina are using it, and a number of others expressed themselves in its favor, in the event of the adoption of a general law. This neutrality is largely due to the absence of any great industrial centers in those districts. Maryland, however, though not using daylight saving, expressed itself as strongly in its favor, no less than 52 per cent of the population urging its adoption on a federal basis.

Industrial workers and those employed in offices are firmly behind the purpose, efforts and accomplishments of the association, and as this class is largely in the majority in the zone, it seems improbable that the agricultural minority, in spite of its opposition and threats, will be able to overcome the support of the inhabitants of the cities and outlying districts. As regards this opposition, although many farms have been affected by the moving of the clocks in various cities, towns and villages, there has been no evidence of a decrease in food production this summer.

As a result of the investigation, numerous expressions of opinion were obtained regarding the more satisfactory operation of daylight saving, when uniformly adopted. These comments were not confined to any one state, but were very general as regards the territory covered, though all were practically unanimous in their expression of approval. In fact, the zone association states in its report that it is firmly convinced that daylight saving is earnestly desired by a large majority of the population in the eastern time zone, who appreciate the benefits derived from it.

## POLICE CHIEF HELD ON CONTEMPT ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—For expressing his opinion that a convicted felon should pay the penalty of his crime, Charles C. Fitzmorris, Chief of Police, has been sentenced to serve seven days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100 by Judge Joseph B. David in the Superior Court. Opportunity was given the police chief to retract his statement, made in reference to the case of Carl Wanderer, but he maintained his right to free speech.

During the argument in the case Judge David said: "I find nothing in the attitude of the respondent (the chief) to show that he did not mean to embarrass the court by his statement in the Wanderer case. This matter is regrettable, for whatever finding the court makes the court expects to be criticized. The imposition of a fine in this case would mean nothing. Whatever way the courts move it will be charged with acting with malevolence and prejudice and out of a spirit of revenge."

"The way to enforce a respect for the courts is to make the penalty such that the defendant, who is intelligent, will understand the significance of his act. I do not want the sentence to become effective until a higher court has had a chance to review my finding."

Asserting his right to comment on the Wanderer case, Mr. Fitzmorris, in a public statement, declared that if the courts functioned as promptly and as vigorously in every case as Judge David's court did in the case against the chief, criminals now at large would be in jail where they belong.

## REPUBLICANS WIN IN NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico.—W. C. Osterlich, in charge of Democratic state headquarters here, yesterday conceded the election of Holm O. Bursum, Republican, as United States Senator over Richard H. Hanna, Democrat. With reports from every county in the State, in a majority of which the vote virtually was complete, O. L. Phillips, Republican campaign manager, claimed Senator Bursum's majority would exceed 7000.

Majorities of between 60,000 and 75,000 were rolled up in Tuesday's primary election by the group of candidates for county offices supported by the regular Republican organization headed by State Senator E. H. Vane, over those backed by the Voters League, an independent organization, whose candidates were endorsed in public statements by United States Senator Penrose.

The question of holding a convention to revise the state Constitution was still in doubt yesterday. It apparently was defeated in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but not enough returns had been received from other sections of the state to indicate the trend of the vote.

## TAXICAB RATE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Rate cutting by rival taxicab companies in this city has resulted in a reduction of 5 cents for the first half mile. This brings the flat rate for this distance to 20 cents. This is the third cut in recent months. It will go into effect October 1. The company announced that this reduction will give Chicago the cheapest taxicab ride in the United States.

## MEDICAL BUDGET REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—An approximate reduction of 51 per cent in the cost of the public school medical inspection was voted by the Seattle School Board at its meeting recently. A saving of \$34,000 a year is estimated. The force is greatly reduced.

## OPEN SESSIONS FOR ARMS CONFERENCE

Democratic Senator Offers Resolution to Bring Full Publicity for Proceedings in Discussion on Armament Limitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By offering in the Senate his resolution for open sessions of the Conference on the limitation of armaments, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, served notice yesterday that he intended to renew his efforts to have the public admitted to the Conference of the International delegation. Senator Harrison's action came as somewhat of a surprise to many of his colleagues, in view of the recent declaration of Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, in opposition to open sessions of the Conference. As the delegate to the Conference representing the Democrats, Senator Underwood's statement was expected by some to cause the Mississippian to withhold his resolution.

Any effort by the Democrats to open the doors of the Conference is welcomed by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and other champions of public sessions. They may be counted on to lend support to the Harrison resolution, and, indeed, Senator Borah will play the leading role in whatever fight may be made in the future to insure publicity for the proceedings of the Conference.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, who will be one of the delegates to the Conference, was unmistakably displeased over the introduction of the resolution. It was Senator Lodge who prevented its adoption before the recess. The Republican leader yesterday expressed the opinion that it would never be allowed to pass the Senate.

Three chief objectives are sought by Senator Harrison:

First, the resolution calls upon the American delegates to use their influence to have the Conference admit the representatives of the press to the meetings of the full Conference where the questions for which the Conference was called are considered.

Second, it seeks to have the Conference maintain and preserve a record containing the proceedings of the sessions.

Third, it requests that the American delegates use their influence against any form of censorship on the part of the Conference that will prevent the public from being informed through the press of the correct attitude of the delegations and nations touching all questions considered.

## BUSINESS INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BELLINGHAM, Washington.—Outgoing and incoming freight for this city in the month of August exceeded the same for August last year by 50 per cent, according to reports just gathered from railroad officials and other sources. This is accepted as an indication that general business conditions are improving.

*Hawaiian's*  
Broadway at Ninth  
NEW YORK



When Mary goes to school—  
Mother wants her to be neatly dressed.

That, of course, is right.

Now, mother can buy many frocks of many kinds in many stores.

But if she likes a well-ordered variety of well-chosen wearables—

She may possibly remember what we say about the stocks in this store.

It is simply a case of applying the right idea to an every-day problem—

Which, of course, should help both mother and Mary.

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## CHARGES AGAINST MILK COMPANIES

Civil and Federal Suits Specify Illegal Methods of Combination, Intimidation and Waste Used to Raise Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—Charging that a milk trust covering Alameda and Contra Costa counties is holding the price of milk to 54 per cent more than a reasonable profit would demand; that thousands of gallons of milk are being poured into drainage pipes and canals daily; that farmers are being deprived of more than half of their legitimate milk sales; that distribution of milk is so held up and prices are maintained so high that more than one-third of the children of the two counties are deprived of the milk supply they should have, F. E. Miller of the Miller Creamery Company has opened legal action against the combination of creameries and dairies in the courts here.

The suit, which demands \$450,000 damages, is filed against the Walnut Grove Creamery Company, the Alameda County Milk Producers Association, the Alameda County Milk Dealers Association, and 37 other milk companies and their proprietors. The complaint charges fraud, the formation of a trust, a combination in restraint of the free sale and distribution of milk at normal prices, and "malicious acts by the trust in an effort to compel the complainant to cease selling milk at a price he has fixed at a reasonable profit for himself, and about 30 per cent lower than the price charged by the members of the alleged trust."

The statement of this combination to maintain high prices of milk and to prevent general distribution of milk in order to sustain these prices on the spurious claim of scarcity of milk, has been charged repeatedly during the past year in communications to the press of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley and other towns in this section; by dairymen, farmers and consumers of milk; but this is the first legal action taken looking to the breaking up of the combination, which is alleged to embrace every creamery in Alameda and Contra Costa counties, with the exception of Mr. Miller and two others, who, it is understood, are supporting Miller in his suit.

### Damages Exaggerated

Among the direct charges on which the claim for damages is based are the destruction of more than 100,000 milk bottles belonging to Mr. Miller during the past year; the overhauling of hundreds of bottles of milk sent on porches and on doorsteps by the Miller deliverymen; dissemination of false reports that the Miller Creamery Company is insolvent; and a day-long visit of five members of the milk board to Miller, uttering verbal threats that if he did not join with them and raise the price of milk, they would "put the Miller Creamery Company out of business." Another charge is that the members of the alleged milk trust incited strikes and walkouts of union labor in the Miller plant, for the purpose of embarrassing his production and of injuring him in the eyes of patrons who were members of or sympathizers with the labor union. Federal agents are investigating Mr. Miller's charges of a combination to maintain high prices of milk, and to combine distribution to comparatively low prices in restraint of trade, while the local courts are handling the damage suit.

The complaint filed with the federal officials also goes beyond the damage suit, and charges that the East Bay Milk Producers Association, which controls 90 per cent of all the milk sold in Alameda County, "has formed a combination in restraint of trade among the other milk dealers, and now maintains such a trust in conjunction with the Walnut Grove Creamery Company, F. E. Heath and the Alameda County Milk Dealers Association." This combines, continues Mr. Miller's complaint filed with the court, "controls both the wholesale and retail milk and cream business throughout the county. This monopoly has increased the price of milk throughout the county, and through its joint acts and agreements has fixed the price at which milk is now sold regardless of the supply offered or the demand for milk products. This state of affairs has restricted free competition so that the price now received for milk is far above that normally received."

### Methods of Trust

Mr. Miller's complaint continues: "Members of the combination could obtain milk when they ran short at cost price, whereas the complainant (Miller) was named an 'outlaw' and refused a supply when he ran short, unless he paid the full retail price. During the time when the complainant was selling certified milk to infants, the milk trust named above caused the producers of this special milk to arbitrarily stop furnishing him with this milk."

Mr. Miller charges that his employees were enticed away, and route books and other confidential information of his business stolen from them by agents of the alleged milk trust. A double standard of prices is maintained by the alleged combination of dealers, according to the complaint, the lowest price being for customers of Miller's creamery, if they will stop buying milk from him and buy it from the alleged trust, while the higher price is charged to those who never have bought milk from Miller. The combination is also charged with having formed a company and having manufactured low-grade milk which it sold to its territory at 50 cents a gallon, less than the cost of manufacture of his low-grade milk, which the alleged combination sold to its territory at 50 cents a gallon.

## NEW JERSEY HAS LESS DRUNKENNESS

Statement by Governor as to the "Failure" of Prohibition Denied by Official Who Points to Fewer Hospital Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Governor, himself, has the chief responsibility for enforcement of the laws of New Jersey, and it is humiliating to read his confession that the principal reason for the failure of prohibition is that those entrusted with the enforcement of the law are the most persistent violators. There are a lot of judges, prosecutors and other officials who have respect for their oaths of office and who have the right to demand an explanation of this serious charge, said Samuel Wilson, assistant state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, in denying the recent statement of Gov. Edward I. Edwards that "prohibition is a flat failure."

"The Governor must have been in bad company to justify his statement. I have seen more drunkenness in the last two years than ever before," said Wilson. "Two weeks ago I met a drunken man, but since then I haven't seen a person who showed the slightest inclination of intoxication or even smelled of alcoholic breath, and during that time I have been in all parts of New Jersey, but I haven't mixed with the Governor's associates," Mr. Wilson continued.

"We both live in Jersey City, and if drunkenness is on the increase there, isn't it strange that in the city hospital the cases of acute alcoholism, for the last six months of this year, decreased over 20 per cent, as compared with 1919? And that in Christ Hospital there was not one such case during the first six months of this year, as against 21 cases two years before?"

The Saturday night ambulance calls in Christ Hospital, fell from 10 or 12 to only one or two, and Superintendent Hyde was so impressed that he wrote to me as follows: 'As a hospital executive, I would have you know that I regard the prohibition movement as a tremendous humanitarian blessing.'

"If drunkenness is on the increase, isn't it strange that the asylums for feeble-minded and the Keesley Institutes have all gone out of business? And how can we account for the downward scale of cases of alcoholism, as shown by the New York City Health Department's weekly reports, as follows: 1916, 637; 1917, 560; 1918, 352; 1919, 176; 1920, 98?"

"I am pleased to be able to agree with the Governor on one point; he says, 'I am glad the saloon has been abolished, for it was the greatest curse of the nation.' What was it that killed the saloon? Prohibition. There was nothing evil in the saloon itself, the bar, brass rail, mirrors, bottles, glasses, etc., were quite innocuous. The evil was in the booze, the whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, wine, ale, beer—in brief, alcohol. Prohibition said, 'It can't be sold for beverage purposes,' just as prohibition, a few years before, outlawed the traffic in other habit-forming drugs."

"Lastly," added Mr. Wilson, "our Governor mourns for the 'poor immigrants,' who are more oppressed here than they were in Europe. One wonders why they come here. They don't have to. The words of Attorney-General Daugherty are an appropriate reply, 'Those who do not believe in our government and the enforcement of our laws, should go to a country which gives them their peculiar liberty.'"

### Automobiles to Be Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Elmer H. Geran, United States District Attorney, has decided that all automobiles and other vehicles seized in cases where there is illegal transportation of liquor in violation of the Volstead act will be sold at public sale by a United States marshal. Judge Reilstad has signed an order requiring cause to be shown at Trenton on September 26 why the sale should not be made. In each case the man who was arrested when the vehicle was seized by the United States authorities has been convicted of the charge. Formerly the federal authorities returned the automobile or wagon to the owners, but this will not be done hereafter.

### WASHINGTON STATE SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEATTLE, Washington.—For the fiscal year ending June 30 the bulk of shipping arriving at and leaving the Pacific coast was handled by Washington ports, according to a report of the Department of Commerce. Out of the total amount that entered Pacific ports, which is 5,300,000 net tons, 3,345,000 tons entered Seattle and other ports of Washington. The State of Washington rated sixth in tonnage entered for the whole country.

## LITTLE HARDSHIP IN IMMIGRATION LAW

Cooperation Reached With Steamship Companies, Government Official Says, and Deportation Accounts Are Exaggerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A campaign of "sentimental appeal" is on foot to stir public feeling against the law restricting immigration, backed by interests to whom unrestricted immigration is an advantage in a business way, according to officials of the Department of Labor, who have lately been subjected to a barrage of appeals from foreigners on the ground of "separated families" and such hardships. Whole shiploads of foreigners, arriving in American ports after the monthly or annual quotas for their countries have been exhausted, have exercised their right of appeal to the Department of Labor, with the result that the offices here are at times fairly swamped with useless data on cases which are not admissible under the present law.

At a conference held by Immigration and Labor Department officials this week to discuss the situation, it was decided that E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, should go to Ellis Island at frequent intervals in the future to decide personally on the cases, thus eliminating the unnecessary red tape involved in the large number of appeals being made to Washington, in most cases with no hope of success, because those making them are for one reason or another not eligible for admission.

### Reports Exaggerated

"The law must be upheld," declared Mr. Henning, in discussing the situation. "Our officials have in no case been inhuman or cruel in forcing deportation, they have made exceptions in all such cases, as those involving separation of families, which have, however, contrary to current reports, been very few."

Reports that monthly quotas are being regularly exceeded, or else that unyielding interpretation of the letter of the law is causing great hardship to immigrants denied admission, are alike exaggerated declared Mr. Henning. The steamship companies are cooperating with immigration authorities to keep the quotas from being exceeded, a condition which prevailed during June and July only, and cases deserving of special attention and consideration are receiving it, according to officials here. There are very few cases, said Mr. Henning, in which the claims of applicants denied admission are based on fact, or if they are found deserving, are denied. The number of immigrants admitted as "special cases," who would, under the law, have been deported because of coming after quotas had been exceeded, is reported as practically negligible.

### Native-Born Unemployed

On the other hand, many of the complaints of cruel deportation are made without a complete knowledge of the case, said Mr. Henning. Alleged "separation of families," upon investigation, often turn out to be the keeping away of parents who have grown children working in America, from whom they have been separated for many years, and not the sending apart of families coming to America all at the same time. Officials here are firm in their determination that the law as written shall be carried out, but they deny emphatically any "inhuman treatment of immigrants." "It is a matter for common sense, and not for sentiment," they declare.

Another phase of the immigration problem is its influence on the unemployment situation. The great majority of Europeans coming to this country have jobs waiting for them, secured through relatives here, according to Mr. Henning, while native Americans are walking the streets in search of work. It has been ascertained that the unemployment situation is much worse among native-born or naturalized Americans than among new arrivals from foreign countries.

## KU KLUX INQUIRY IS TO BE BROADENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The findings resulting from the preliminary investigations into the activities of the Ku Klux Klan were laid before President Harding yesterday by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, with the result that a broader inquiry was officially decided upon as a basis for possible action by federal grand juries. Any future federal action would probably be taken under statutes covering conspiracy, in case it is discovered that the secret activities of the organization are unconstitutional and opposed to law and order. The whole question of the Ku Klux Klan rests, according to Mr. Daugherty, on "what goes on behind the scenes," as the literature and regulations of the Klan are not, on their face, in violation of the law.

Simultaneously with this announcement from the Department of Justice, a resolution calling for a full and complete congressional investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, now reported to be operating in practically every state, was introduced in the House by Peter F. Tague (D.), Representative from Massachusetts. According to the charges of Mr. Tague, the organization is "anti-American, holding the American Constitution but a scrap of paper, depriving law-abiding citizens of their property, operating to secure the exile and suppression of certain races and religions, an organization born of greed and bigotry." Investi-

## MASONS DENOUNCE KLAN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Ku Klux Klan was denounced as destructive of free government, peace and harmony by William F. Johnson, grand master of the Centennial Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, in an address at the lodge's annual convention.

"As the impression seems to prevail in some sections," declared Mr. Johnson, "that the Masonic fraternity is directly or indirectly associated with this secret organization, it is well that the seal of disapproval be positively placed by this Grand Lodge upon this secret organization."

### Editor Is Captured

SHAWNEE, Oklahoma.—Three hundred persons, who were presumably members of the Ku Klux Klan, in official regalia, paraded through the main streets of Shawnee and Tecumseh late on Tuesday night, after capturing the night editor of a local newspaper and taking him on the journey in an automobile. Nothing was done other than to display banners and send a message of warning to law violators through the columns of a Shawnee newspaper.

## "ONE FLAG" PLAN IS OPPOSED BY LEGION

Effort to Prevent Display of Colors of Friendly Nations in Rhode Island City's Celebration Is Not Indorsed by Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island.—In opposition to the movement inaugurated by J. J. Woolley Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, that only the flag of the United States should be displayed in the parade in connection with the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city, the Pawtucket Post, No. 4, of the American Legion has passed resolutions approving a policy of allowing the colors of a friendly nation to appear in connection with the American colors in parades.

Acting in accordance with sentiments expressed by the Spanish War Veterans and later indorsed by Maj. Walter G. Gatchell Post, Veterans of Former Wars, and Tower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the committee in charge of the celebration first issued an order that none but the American flag should be displayed in the parade. This brought forth many protests from various national groups and the committee decided to reverse its position. It was then announced that the flags of any friendly nation could be carried in the parades to take place on October 10 and 11.

Following the announcement that the American Legion post indorsed the action of the committee in reversing its original position, steps were taken by supporters of the "one flag" movement to call a meeting for further discussion of the issue. The resolution adopted by the local post of the American Legion, and which is said to fairly express the sentiments of the people who believe that the flags of friendly nations should not be excluded from the parade, is as follows:

"Whereas, The American Legion is composed of United States veterans of the world war who with their brothers in arms of the allied nations together gained victory over a common enemy; and

"Whereas, The armed forces of the United States and the allied nations, each and severally, achieved an honorable reputation in gaining this victory; and

"Whereas, We are at peace and live in friendly accord with each and all of the aforementioned allied nations; and

"Whereas, The members of Pawtucket Post, No. 4, American Legion, understand the 'one flag movement,' so called, to be a movement for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the use of the flag of any foreign nation being carried in a parade, or being used for decorative purposes; therefore

"Be It Resolved, That Pawtucket Post, No. 4, American Legion, ever mindful of the principles of our organization and our American citizenship, refuses to subscribe to or indorse any proposed legislation which would prevent us from or limit us in showing our respect for or extending a courtesy to the aforementioned allied nations."

### STATION MAY BE ABANDONED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—Abandonment of the naval training station here, the parent training station of the naval service, is seen by naval officials in the new recruiting orders issued by the Navy Department. These orders provide for no new recruits to the Newport station. Instead all recruits from New England, southeastern, eastern and central divisions are directed to the training station at Hampton Roads, Virginia. The forces at the local station have been reduced gradually until there are now only a few hundred men there. A majority of these are waiting transfer.

## OIL COMPANIES DISCLAIM AGENCY

Sales Made by Alleged Factor of Standard and Sinclair in Chicago Is Repudiated in Answering Independents' Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In denying part in an alleged conspiracy with the Sinclair Refining Corporation to drive out independent oil dealers in this district, representatives of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana have laid before C. F. Cline, United States District Attorney, what is claimed to be a record of Henry Sewell, who they deny was their agent in oil deals, as had been alleged.

An investigation of charges by independent oil dealers that the Standard and Sinclair interests are engaged in a conspiracy, and that they jointly employed Henry Sewell as their agent to undersell the independents, is being made by Mr. Cline, with a view to prosecutions under the Clayton Act. Mr. Sewell, it is alleged, after collecting thousands of dollars for oil as the agent of these companies, left the city.

Suits against 14 garage owners and oil dealers filed by the Standard Oil Company are pending in the Superior Court of Cook County. Eight similar suits have been filed by the Sinclair Refining Corporation, the defendants being the same as in the Standard Oil Company cases in a number of instances. They sought to collect money for oil delivered on contracts obtained by Mr. Sewell and his associates.

After denying that they had any dealings with these companies, the defendants in both groups assert they paid Mr. Sewell in advance for their oils, and that instead of owing the Standard and Sinclair interests anything, these interests owe them various amounts of gasoline and other oils which have been paid for but not delivered according to their contracts. They further charged, in answering the suits, that the Standard Oil Company, together with the Sinclair Refining Corporation, gained control of another oil company as a subsidiary of the Union Petroleum Company, forming a combine for the purpose of getting the business of customers of independent oil dealers.

It was alleged that they employed Henry Sewell as their special confidential agent to act for them, so as to avoid prosecution under the Clayton

## Act, and to avoid investigation by the Federal Trade Commission.

Associated with Mr. Sewell in these deals, it was charged, were one Mr. Whelan, secretary to the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company; Robert and James Stewart, two sons of the Standard Oil Company; and the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company, and the senior Stewart himself, and F. M. Baker, city sales manager of the Sinclair Refining Corporation, and others.

These companies, they declare, delivered the oils purchased from Messrs. Sewell and Stewart, to whom they made full payment in advance, but large quantities of the oils are as yet undelivered.

The Timroth Motor Trucking Company, one of those sued by the Standard Oil Company, is refusing to pay \$10,000 to the Standard, claiming it paid the agent, and that \$3500 worth of oil still is due them. In answering this suit, the Union Club Motor Delivery Company charges that the Standard Oil Company is indebted to it for non-delivery of 21,947 gallons of gasoline, due on their contract with Mr. Sewell.

J. W. Weber, in denying that he owes the Sinclair Refining Corporation \$719.39 for oil, declared he paid in advance this amount, and that on the Sinclair Company's bill there still is \$5810.16 worth of oil due him, instead of his owing the Sinclair Company anything.

## INCREASE IN TAX RATE IS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In line with a general increase in the rate of taxation in Massachusetts municipalities, announcement is made of a rate of \$34.70 a thousand in Boston, an increase of 80 cents over that of last year. The advance is attributed by Mayor Peters to the increased expenses of the state and county and of the police and school departments.

"There have been," says Mayor Peters, "increases in the tax rates in all of 35 cities of the Commonwealth with the following exceptions: Cambridge, Everett, Newton, Chicopee, Lawrence, North Adams, Fall River, Fitchburg and Pittsfield, all of which show decreases except the two last mentioned, which have remained the same. The tax rate in all of these cities is, however, dollars higher than that of Boston. Of the cities that show increases, there are only three that show a smaller increase than the city of Boston, namely, Waltham, 40 cents; New Bedford, 20 cents; and Worcester, 20 cents. The total tax rate in these cities, however, is greater than Boston, and the average increase of all cities for this year is \$1.11."

## MASONIC COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

Members of Thirty-Third Degree of Scottish Rite Install Boston Mason for Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Consideration of plans for the future, and election of officers for the ensuing triennial term, occupied the time of yesterday's session of the one hundred and ninth annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third and Last Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The request for promotion to the dignity of past sovereign grand commander, made by Barton Smith in his annual allocation, was acceded in, and Leon M. Abbott, Boston attorney, was elected to the rank of sovereign grand commander.

The other officers elected to lead the council during the next three years were: Amos Pettibone, Chicago, lieutenant sovereign grand commander; Frederick B. Stephens, Detroit, grand minister of state; Leroy A. Goddard, Chicago, grand treasurer-general; Robert A. Shreffle, Elizabeth, New Jersey, grand secretary-general; John S. Wallace, Newcastle, Pennsylvania, grand marshal-general of ceremonies; Frederick W. Hamilton, Cambridge, Massachusetts, grand keeper of the archives; Andrew D. Agnew, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, grand marshal-general; William Geake, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, grand standard bearer, and Charles M. Gerdenier, Connecticut, grand captain of the guards. Two changes were made among the state deputies, J. Simpson Africa of Manchester, New Hampshire, being elected deputy from that State, and Jerome K. Cheney of Syracuse, New York, being chosen from New York. Frederick W. Hamilton was also made trustee of the permanent fund for a period of seven years.

In attaining the office of head of the Supreme Council, Mr. Abbott completes a Masonic career begun when he became a Master Mason in Columbian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Boston, in 1894. He is an honorary member of 21 Massachusetts Blue Lodges, and has held several offices, including that of grand master, in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Mr. Abbott has been active and an officer in many of the other Masonic bodies, and received the honorary thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, on September 23, 1909.

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Edwin C. Foss

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Bed Sets Scarfs Luncheon Sets Kiddies' Crib Sets  
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A Complete Supply of Embroidery Cottons and Silks

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Once was the time when tired fingers labored ceaselessly for months over Solid French Embroidery, but now deft artists get quick results and exceedingly effective work both in color or white in a very short time. Even a novice gets quick and satisfactory results.

We have a complete line of the Edwin C. Foss goods in finished articles or stamped for your own work.

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FRANCO-GERMAN  
ACCORD'S EFFECTS

In France, Bargain Is Felt to Be  
Beginning of Better Policy  
All Round—Idea of Cooper-  
ation Must Be Strengthened

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Two currents have  
long been observed in the political  
thought of France. Even when the  
party which apparently believes only  
in force, which sees no other way of  
dealing with Germany, considered as  
a perpetual menace for France, than  
the method of occupation and division  
and economic subjugation, the corre-  
spondent of The Christian Science  
Monitor has consistently believed that  
the other current, which favors a rap-  
prochement on the economic terrain  
with Germany, would ultimately tri-  
umph.

The conclusion of the Loucheur-  
Rathenau accord does not yet, by any  
means assure the triumph of this pol-  
icy, but it carries the conception of  
cooperation a good deal farther, and  
is surely to be welcomed by all who  
would like to see better relations be-  
tween the various antagonistic coun-  
tries of Europe.

## Difficulties in Way

There are still difficulties in the  
way. The military party in Germany  
may again be in the ascendant and re-  
fuse the proffered hand. There are  
large sections of French politicians  
who are still opposed to anything that  
looks like a Franco-German entente.  
Even the British Government disliked  
the idea of the Loucheur-Rathenau  
accord because it really obtained for  
France—a priority that had not been  
granted by the Treaty. Moreover, the  
idea of separate negotiations between  
France and Germany, negotiations en-  
tered into independently of England  
and taking no account of British  
views, is found somewhat displeasing.

What is the Loucheur-Rathenau  
accord, and how does it affect the  
London agreement? Under the latter  
Germany was to pay the Allies through  
the Reparations Commission a long  
series of annuities supplemented by  
variable sums based upon the export  
trade of Germany. These annuities  
were to be divided between the Allies  
in determined proportions. France,  
for example, was to receive 53 per  
cent and England 22 per cent. The  
money was to serve as interest and  
amortization for the bonds which Ger-  
many deposits with the Reparations  
Commission. It is possible to antici-  
pate the German payments by selling  
the German bonds in the international  
money market, and indeed steps have  
been taken to form a great consortium  
of bankers which would handle these  
bonds and emit them as it might be  
thought fit.

But against such raising of imme-  
diate capital there are grave objec-  
tions. In the first place the sum is so  
large that it could hardly be absorbed  
in any considerable proportion by the  
money market. In the second place, as  
the value of the bonds would depend  
upon the certainty—or uncertainty—  
of Germany's prompt and regular pay-  
ment of interest and redemption, it  
is more than likely enormous dis-  
counts would be required. The credit  
of Germany is certainly not good and  
it is not improved by the calculation  
of such financial experts as Maynard  
Keynes, who flatly prophesies that  
next year Germany will be declared  
bankrupt. What, then, would happen  
to those who had subscribed for the  
bonds? It is possible that an emission  
would be a failure or at least ex-  
tremely large sums would have to be  
written off the nominal value of the  
bonds. On the other hand, it is true  
that the Allies could, if they chose,  
add their guarantee to the guarantee  
of Germany. Still it will be seen that  
the operation is a hazardous one and  
the statesmen of Europe may well  
hesitate.

## Immediate Capital Needed

And yet, valuable as the interests  
and the amortization which are re-  
presented in the annual payments of  
Germany may be, what is chiefly  
wanted is immediate capital. Per-  
haps such countries as England would  
be content with the annuities. But  
France is in different case. Every-  
body feels the need of a speedy  
restoration of the ravaged north.  
Time is precious, time is the essence  
of the contract. To show that France  
may receive this or that in a period  
of 30 or 40 years is not satisfactory.  
What is wanted is material repara-  
tions, not half a century from now,  
but at once. The quicker France can  
get the north repaired the sooner she  
will be prosperous.

Mr. Loucheur is undoubtedly the  
most formidable figure in present-  
day French political life. Mr. Poin-  
caré, though more conspicuous and  
exceedingly able, is losing ground.  
Mr. Briand is merely a good parlia-  
mentary manager. Mr. Millerand, the  
President, certainly counts for much  
and has developed some strong per-  
sonal views, which, however, are  
chiefly felt in what, after all, are sec-  
ondary questions, such as the Polish  
question. Mr. Loucheur is a business  
man. He is a realist. He endeavors  
to keep out of the limelight. He is  
not so much a politician in the ordi-  
nary sense of the word as a recon-  
structor and organizer, a financier, a  
man who takes big jobs in hand and  
perseveringly carries them through.

His activities have been directed  
toward the conclusion of this accord,  
which, if it goes well, only the be-  
ginning of bigger accords which will  
link closer and closer the fortunes of  
France and Germany. There has been  
much talk in well-informed circles of  
all kinds of industrial and commercial  
collaboration. For the moment, how-  
ever, there is no need to consider

these more extensive schemes. It is  
only necessary to note the conclusion  
of the reconstruction accord, which  
is the most significant and far-reach-  
ing thing that has happened since the  
armistice.

## German Undertaking

Germany undertakes to supply ma-  
terial and manufactured goods to the  
devastated areas to the total value of  
7,000,000,000 gold marks during the  
next four years. The goods will be  
delivered through a German bureau, a  
sort of clearing house in touch with  
German manufacturers, and on the  
French side there will be a similar  
organization receiving and transmit-  
ting orders for the goods which come  
from the private inhabitants of the  
devastated regions. These inhabitants  
will merely present a kind of bond  
given them by the French Government  
in accordance with whatever repara-  
tions they are entitled to, and the  
German sellers will look to the Ger-  
man Government for the redemption  
of this paper money. There is no  
compulsion on anyone to take German  
goods. If the people prefer, they can  
buy from French merchants. Obvi-  
ously, however, it will be to their in-  
terest to take advantage of this ma-  
chinery and there is little doubt that  
the full total of German goods en-  
visaged in the accord will be de-  
manded.

France will nominally pay Germany  
for these goods, but she will, of course,  
in reality pay for them out of the  
annuities, or rather her share of annu-  
ties. No money will in all probability  
actually change hands. An arrange-  
ment will, it is hoped, be come to with  
the Reparations Commission to make  
the proper bookkeeping credits and  
debits. Thus, it will be observed that  
the transaction is supposed to take  
place quite outside the London agree-  
ment.

## European Pacification

The agreement certainly makes for  
European pacification. On the other  
hand, England and the other creditors  
of Germany may well foresee some  
such result as that they will not be  
paid, whereas France will be paid.  
France is far more assured of pay-  
ments and her policy is thus oriented  
more and more in the direction of a  
peaceful understanding and cooperation  
with Germany. It is, neverthe-  
less, possibly at the expense of the  
other allies that France obtains what  
is in reality priority. There are many  
political thinkers who would say that  
even if this arrangement risks turning  
against England, it would only be  
justice for England to make a beau-  
geste and to permit France to have  
this priority for the sake of European  
peace.

There will, of course, be still a  
French debt to Germany, since the  
value of the goods will exceed the  
value of the annuities, when the last  
of the goods has been delivered. But  
even this debt of France to Germany  
will be paid in the subsequent annu-  
ties due to her by Germany. Thus  
France will not have really to take  
out of her pocket a single sou, and even  
were Germany to stop paying the an-  
nuities France would, of course, offset  
the German debt to France against the  
French debt to Germany.

INCREASE IN ALLIED  
SHIPPING FLEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ANTWERP, Belgium—Amongst the  
facts and figures from the latest edi-  
tion of "Lloyd's Register Book" one  
very noteworthy point is the manner  
in which the increase of the respective  
fleets of the allied and associated  
powers has been effected. Very largely  
it is attributable to the acquisition of  
tonnage allotted to them out of the  
confiscated fleets of the central states.  
In this way they obtained a total  
accretion of something like 6,000,000  
tons. Altogether, old and new, they  
and the former neutrals show an ex-  
cess of 11,703,000 tons over their pre-  
war figures.

The figures above exclude the present  
German tonnage. It may be in-  
teresting to note how rapidly that  
country is regaining her old industrial  
position. She is not likely to export  
her wares in foreign bottoms; indeed,  
it is well known that her government  
has allocated 11,970,000 marks for the  
purpose of rebuilding her mercantile  
fleet. Her shipbuilding concerns have  
greatly augmented their capital and  
her yards are humming with activity.

This is a very serious factor. In  
Belgian maritime circles, it is con-  
sidered that the allied countries are  
overburdened with vessels chiefly built  
prior to 1914. By the time Germany  
has completed her present efforts,  
namely in a very few years, the  
majority of the allied ships will be  
obsolete, while the German craft will  
all be up-to-date. Be it remembered,  
the Belgian shipping experts remark,  
that the superiority, for instance, of  
the German rice-ships before the war  
succeeded in transferring the rice  
market from London to Hamburg.

What the results of the presumable  
difference of equipment between the  
German ships now building and those  
of her competitors will be it is difficult  
to say. Anyhow, such a competent  
personality as Mr. Cuno, of the Ham-  
burg-America Line, asserts that, within  
five years, Germany will own at least  
a third part of the pre-war tonnage.

ENGINEERS AVOID  
TRADE DISPUTES

Among British Employers and  
Trades Unions Strike Is Now  
Rare Until Every Stage in Ne-  
gotiations Is Considered

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Over a long  
period of years the engineering em-  
ployers and the trades unions have  
between them evolved a very elaborate  
and, on the whole, a fairly successful  
procedure for the avoidance of trades  
disputes; and whatever may be the  
weaknesses of the machinery, what-  
ever the feeling among operative en-  
gineers upon a given subject, it is a  
very rare occurrence for a strike to be  
declared until every stage in the ne-  
gotiations have been gone through, every  
avenue which the "agreement for  
avoiding disputes" provided has been  
thoroughly searched.

It is comforting to know that the  
hostility which had grown round the  
procedure known as the "Carlisle  
Agreement," and which the engineers  
threatened to abrogate entirely in  
1914, has been very considerably  
softened; the engineers, on the whole,  
now look to the improved machinery  
as the legitimate and proper com-  
municational manner for obtaining set-  
tlement of their grievances. The pre-  
war procedure certainly required  
speeding up; it was a standing joke  
among the advance guard of the En-  
gineering Union that by the time the  
negotiations were set going, taking ad-  
vantage of the boom in trade to ob-  
tain an advance in wages, the cycle  
had passed and a slump operating  
before the final stages had been  
reached.

## Machinery Speeded Up

There was a good deal of truth in  
the statement, but all that has passed  
and the new Amalgamated Engineer-  
ing Union and the Engineering and  
the National Employers Federations  
now meet periodically at stated inter-  
vals, and any delay in the proceed-  
ings is due to a mutual agreement to  
adjourn negotiations for further infor-  
mation or other purpose. Not only  
has the machinery been speeded up  
but the procedure now admits of in-  
tervention by the shop steward, who  
has authority to direct the attention  
of the shop management if necessary.  
During the anxious days of the war,  
when so many of these shop commit-  
tees and shop stewards bodies were  
usurping power that rightly belonged  
to the executive officials, the writer  
suggested that the most effective way  
of dealing with the new movement was  
to saddle the stewards with responsi-  
bility. The engineering employers did  
not take very kindly to the propo-  
sals introducing the shop stewards  
into what they described as the man-  
agement of the shop, regarding the  
same as the acceptance of the policy  
of "joint control" about which there  
was so much heard at the time.

The proposals were eventually ac-  
cepted and the shop steward definitely  
fitted into the agreement for avoiding  
disputes, with the result that a very  
considerable proportion of the small  
irritating grievances, the outcome of  
the actions, perhaps, of a tactless  
subordinate, are stamped out long be-  
fore they reach an acute stage. It  
was a remarkable fact during the war  
that many of the bigger disputes arose  
out of a feeling case that might have  
been settled by a hour's deliberation  
by any two judicial-minded men pos-  
sessing an average amount of com-  
mon sense.

## An Interesting Incident

While dealing with engineering  
negotiations an interesting incident is  
recalled, one that tells rather sharply  
against the shortsightedness of the  
engineers at the large firm of Messrs.  
Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders, Bel-  
fast. In June of last year Lord Pirrie  
invited representatives from all the  
trades concerned to a conference  
wherein he offered to stabilize wages  
for a period of two years, both sides  
to agree to that course. The offer  
was turned down at the time by the  
unions, who submitted a demand for  
an increase of 6d. per hour. Nothing  
further was done, matters simply  
drifting until the Engineering and  
Shipbuilding Trades Federation ap-  
pealed to Lord Pirrie to renew his  
offer of a year ago.

In declining, the latter explained  
that trade had slumped badly, and  
that he would be forced to follow  
whatever agreement was arrived at by  
the Engineering Employers' Federa-  
tion and the unions, who were then  
about to reach conclusions on the  
question of wages. As the agreement,  
with which the readers of The Chris-  
tian Science Monitor are fully con-  
versant, provided for an appreciable  
reduction in the weekly earnings, the  
feelings of the leaders may well be  
imagined at the loss in influence occa-  
sioned by their ill advice.

## Right to Cheapest Labor

To return to the machinery for the  
avoidance of disputes. Although, as  
stated, matters generally have been  
facilitated, the reports of the confer-  
ences reveal the same problems in the  
same light with the same limited out-  
look as were fought over the table so  
frequently in pre-war days. For in-  
stance, there is the machine ques-  
tion, and apparently no nearer solu-  
tion, the union representatives claim-  
ing full journeymen's rates for cer-  
tain types of machines, and asserting  
that the employers, not content with  
the increased production which the  
machines can yield, the saving of over-  
head charges and consequent increase  
of profits, claim the right also to put  
on the cheapest labor to operate the  
machines. The quarrel is of long  
standing, one which it was hoped the  
war had helped to heal, and has been  
the cause of many a local strike.  
Then, again, the apprentices question

is much in evidence, the employers  
still maintaining that the union has  
no authority to speak on behalf of  
apprentices, despite the fact that the  
young men, almost to a man, are mem-  
bers of the Amalgamated Engineering  
Union. Indeed, at one firm in Bolton,  
Lancashire, the apprentices struck  
work with the full support and ap-  
proval of the union, and a protest  
against the firm's decision to intro-  
duce payment by results without the  
consent of, or even consultation with,  
the district committee.

In the face of this it is surely an  
exhibition of bad grace to still deny  
the right of the union to negotiate on  
behalf of the apprentices; the firm in  
question must have recognized the  
weakness of its position by reinstating  
all the lads whom it had discharged;  
the union, on the other hand, agree-  
ing that the resumption of work  
should be done without prejudice to  
the national discussion arising out of  
the union's claim on the apprentices  
question.

DUTCH UNION BEGUN IN  
WOMEN'S INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Women  
suffragists in Holland are not behind  
those in other countries, and the two  
societies in the Netherlands, which  
worked for the enfranchisement of  
women, have recently amalgamated  
under the title of "The Dutch Union  
for Women's Interests." The vote  
having been granted to women, some  
enthusiastic workers in the cause  
were under the impression that they  
might rest from their labors; this is,  
however, far from being the case, and  
the above society is finding ample  
work in instructing women electors in  
their rights and duties.

During the war, though Holland  
took no active part in it, there was a  
great demand for women's work; new  
openings occurred, these were quickly  
and efficiently filled, and the suffra-  
gists see a danger that women may  
now be elbowed from the places and  
positions they have secured. There is  
a movement in Parliament to prohibit  
factory work for married women.  
Propaganda work throughout the  
whole country is being undertaken in  
support of equal pay for equal work,  
and other nonpolitical women's socie-  
ties are helping this branch of the  
work.

According to Dutch law the measure  
confering the franchise on women  
passed by the House of Representa-  
tives must be incorporated in the fun-  
damental law of the country in order  
to confirm and consolidate the right.  
The vote cannot be exercised  
until 1922. The women of Maastricht,  
Leyden and Amsterdam have already  
voted for the new town councils, re-  
turning six out of the forty-five mem-  
bers in Amsterdam. A common-sense  
arrangement is that the local branches  
of the union are quite independent, it  
being felt that their members are  
much more conversant with local  
conditions than are those at the cen-  
tral office in Amsterdam. Here, how-  
ever, the keen eye is kept on all new  
legislation relating to women and the  
enforcement of old cases, by a board con-  
sisting of three men and three women.  
The Amsterdam branch of the union  
did very useful work by organizing, in  
various districts in the town, branch  
offices where all information as to vot-  
ing could be obtained, and where  
strictly nonparty information about  
candidates was provided. In one or  
two places a miniature election was  
conducted, with exact replicas of poll-  
ing booths, ballot boxes and voting  
papers. Holland has reason to be  
proud of its women's organization.

PALESTINE SENDS  
MISSION TO EUROPE

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Palestine dele-  
gation was cordially received at Alex-  
andria by the large Syro-Lebanese  
colony, after which the members  
embarked for Europe.

In an interview the president of the  
delegation stated that he had great  
hope of succeeding in his appeal to  
the British Government for the annul-  
ling of the Balfour declaration con-  
cerning a Jewish state. The dele-  
gation will further demand the estab-  
lishment of an independent parliamentary  
government under the British man-  
date. The delegation has numerous  
documents to support its claims.

## SUBSIDIZING A DUTCH LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—The pre-  
liminary report of the First Chamber  
on the bill providing for a subsidy to  
the Netherlands-South African Line  
has appeared. Approval of the plan  
has not been unanimous. Various  
members asked whether, in view of  
the serious financial position of the  
country, a subsidy of 1,000,000 florins  
per annum during five years was per-  
missible. They did not believe that  
the state would receive any revenues  
from the arrangement for some years  
to come. It was pointed out that it  
was imperative that strict economy  
should be practiced. The majority,  
however, believed that a subsidy was  
fully justified by the great interests  
involved in regular communications  
with South Africa.

Imports Show Big  
Gain in Australia

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MELBOURNE, Victoria—The result of  
the Australian Commonwealth's trade  
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associated banks, whose great expan-  
sion of advances, £43,000,000, was  
caused by the call made by a number  
of importing houses for accommodation.

The principal increases in imports  
are in textiles, which have risen from  
£10,907,231 to £11,324,981; in apparel  
to the extent of over £4,000,000; in  
petrol and oils £2,717,499, and ma-  
chines, machinery, and manufactures  
of metal, the imports of which are  
larger by £14,734,188. On the export  
side there has been a substantial fall-  
ing off in the value of wool shipped,  
and in skins and hides, the decrease  
being approximately £12,000,000. Tal-  
low shipments are nearly £1,000,000  
down; lead £1,328,742; and there are  
large discrepancies in meat and flour.  
In better exports a gain of over  
£5,000,000 is shown, and coal shipped  
is nearly £1,360,000 greater in value.  
A summary for March and the nine  
months of the financial year is sub-  
joined:

	Imports	Exports
March, 1920	£2,498,046	£1,134,793
March, 1921	14,417,573	10,738,291
July-March, 1920	63,197,589	11,566,788
July-March, 1921	131,490,775	97,043,533

## Fluctuations in Commerce

The overseas trade of Australia has,  
in the past, shown many fluctuations.  
The recorded figures go back to the  
period 1826-30, when the annual im-  
ports were valued at £638,000 and  
the exports at £153,000, giving a total  
value per inhabitant of £12 3s. 4d.  
The high-water mark of imports was  
reached in the year 1915-16, when they  
totalled £102,335,000, and that of ex-  
ports in 1919-20, when the figure was  
£148,565,000. The latter year also  
showed a second record of trade per  
inhabitant and the value was £47  
10s. 10d. In 1920 the figures were £56  
8s. 10d. per head.

Going back to the middle period of  
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covery of gold. In the state of Victoria  
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The following year saw a reduction  
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was again continuous, and in the latter  
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£124,653,000. The imports in that  
year were to a great extent anticipated  
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CABINET IN LISBON  
BUSY WITH FINANCEQueiroz Government Hopes to  
Economize by Reducing Bu-  
reaucracy, One of Most Ex-  
tensive and Costly in EuropeBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Inevitably the Barros Queiroz Government in these early anxious weeks of its existence is deeply preoccupied with questions of finance. The Premier, who is generally conceded to have the best intentions and much capacity, finds himself in the utmost difficulty in that in this matter there is hardly anything to work upon, or at least a minimum from which satisfactory results might soon be shown. It is announced that one of the first and most drastic efforts in economy will be made in the direction of reducing the bureaucracy, which in proportion to population and means is the most extensive and costly in Europe—a most remarkable distinction—and which has for long been a millstone round the neck of the state. But this same declaration to reduce has been made over and over again by other ministries, and instead of reduction there has been increase.

It is a peculiar fact that the civil service of Portugal costs more than half the total revenue of the state, the expenditure under this head being 12,356 contos, while the full revenue is only 173,000 contos. It is inevitable also that there should be an expressed determination to reduce the expenditure on the army, navy, republican guard and police forces, seeing that they cost 129,000 contos a year, a figure which is sufficiently impressive when considered in relation to the aforesaid total revenue. Expenditure being apparently so hopelessly in excess of income, and with deficits already equal to twice the revenue mounting up, there is here a task for a financial genius. The conditions are in every direction unpromising.

## Outlook Unpromising

Production is at its lowest ebb, since it has been impossible through continual changes of ministry to pass into law any of the measures that have been proposed for its organization and encouragement, and nothing has been done in this direction, the general situation bordering on chaos. Consequently exports have fallen to nearly nothing. In this direction there is nothing to tax, and in another it is depressing to know that the harvest prospects are very poor, the forecast being that there will be 50,000,000 kilos less than last year, which itself was a bad one. A bill has just been passed by the Chamber authorizing the government to increase the customs taxes and customs tariffs against such countries as apply unfavorable treatment to Portuguese exports, which is well enough in its way, but which satirical critics remark would be better appreciated if the exports were of serious account.

A few trifling economies in administration are announced, but the interests that have been established seem to be too strong and persistent for ministries of the kind that come to power in these days, and the conviction is increasing that nothing satisfactory will ever be done until there is a complete upheaval of the entire governmental system. There are not wanting a few who prophesy with much confidence that the Republic is undergoing its last trials. One hears less at present of monarchist plots than was the case a few months ago, but it is declared in monarchist quarters that the reason is the conviction that no plotting is necessary, and that in the simple effluxion of time and circumstance the Republic will come to its end unassisted by any of its enemies.

## Plight of the President

It was recently proposed in the Chamber that, with the national finances in the state they are, a drastic reduction should be effected in the charges made for ministerial automobiles, but the suggestion did not meet with any encouragement, though expenditure under this head is said to be in the nature of a minor scandal. The Portuguese deputy may or may not be worthy of his hire, the general opinion being emphatically that he is not, but when about the same time it was suggested by a monarchist member of Parliament that they should renounce their salaries until times were better, the proposal was scorned. No doubt it is too much to expect deputies to work without pay, and the suggestion may have been something in the nature of a freak, but the attitude with which all such proposals are received and the recoil from ideas of economy as soon as it is seen that some political interest or other would be affected, indicates the difficulty of the situation and the insincerity of many declarations.

For want of a better idea there has lately been an attack upon the salary and emoluments of the President of the Republic, against whom it was declared that he was in receipt of illegal subsidies from the state. This statement has been officially denied in a governmental note in which it is indicated that the President receives no subsidies of any kind whatsoever and has for his only reward the salary of 24 contos which was agreed upon in the Constitution of 1911. When this was voted it was a far more substantial item than it is today, when it is obviously inadequate for its purpose, being equal to the present ex-

change to only about 2,600. State banquets are provided out of special funds, but the President has many charges to meet out of his own purse, and the plight of President d'Almeida in these circumstances is often a difficult one.

## Government Plans

The government proposes, according to its own statement, to cut down expenditure on the bureaucracy and the army and navy, and to impose some new taxation, chiefly in the form of a tax on income and an increase in testamentary duties. A more economical system of collection is also announced, but as extravagance in this direction is chiefly due to the employment of far more officials than is necessary, and these officials are strongly entrenched, it will be difficult to fulfill the promise. It is also announced that the government intends to proceed with the development of the railways, the merchant service, irrigation and electricity, all of which have received the same declaration of treatment by previous ministries.

These things must undoubtedly be done, but obviously not only is much money needed for them, and much patience in the enterprise, but a long time must elapse before there is any return from them, and Portugal is not in a situation to wait. She must have money for food and other necessities, and therefore the process of contracting more and more foreign loans goes on. There is some occasional mystery about these loans, as when a loan having been announced as arranged and completed another shy statement follows some time after—all unofficial of course—to the effect that negotiations in connection with the same loan are proceeding and may soon be finished. When it had been stated that Alfonso Costa had fixed up a loan in London with the guarantee of the German reparations, it was again stated more recently that these negotiations were proceeding.

## First Crisis Passed

There is some mystery also about the loan of \$50,000,000 which was announced as having been effected in the United States. An official announcement has just been made to the effect that a loan for this amount precisely has been arranged at Antwerp with what is described as an international group. The interest is 7½ per cent with commission extra. Of what the international group consists is not stated, but there is an idea afloat that in the circumstances the sum was more than American bankers could reach, and that the group is themselves with some others.

These being the circumstances, the situation of the ministry is not a happy one, and it is the less so for the fact, which is increasingly impressive, that, having failed to establish its majority at the recent elections, it is at the mercy of the political sections. The first crisis has already risen and been passed. There had to be some slight ministerial modifications and Fernandes Costa, leader of the Liberal Party in the Chamber and a former Minister of Commerce, was appointed Minister of Commerce again in place of Antonio Granjo. A resolution of confidence in the ministry has been passed by 55 votes to 28.

Admiral Leote do Rego, who has been conspicuous in these latter days for his candid criticisms and some striking suggestions, has just been forward with another commentary in which he insists that the government is highly unstable, and that the recent dissolution of Parliament and the hurried elections were a great mistake. He says he is a partisan of tranquility, of the collaboration of all for the good of the country and of the encouragement of activities and initiatives, his motto being that of Foclo Chagros, who said, "If the Portuguese state is Republican, the country is wholly Portuguese." He observes that the lessons of recent years should teach them to be cautious and prudent. Portugal, he said, was like the ship of Vasco da Gama. Tossed toward the Left or the Right it was ever guided by the instinct of popular feeling. Leote do Rego says he has faith in the destinies of the Portuguese nation in spite of the multitudinous errors that the politicians have committed. Incidentally, apropos of the mystery of the loans, he says he knows that the \$50,000,000 loan was recently signed in Paris.

## Social Unrest

In the meantime there are the usual indications of social unrest undiminished. The street cars have had another strike, and the hotel employees, not by any means for the first time, are educating foreign visitors in some of the difficulties of the country. The domestic servants have gone on strike because they refuse to accept the official register ordered by the authorities and the waiters supporting them, hotels, restaurants and cafés have had to be wholly or partially closed, the proprietors vainly endeavoring to accomplish the work themselves. Domestic servants in general have quit their service in private houses.

It is said that much of this trouble has been fomented by foreigners, and that the government has it in mind to expel from the country all such as are found among the 5000 strikers. Incidentally it may be remarked that it will be found that quite a fair proportion of these are Spanish, come down north from Galicia, and especially such places as Pontevedra. Spaniards from these parts are enterprising and willing and have no strict reservations upon the subject of menial service, but the native Portuguese will not do such work if they can avoid it.

In Oporto the state of things is continually much worse than in other parts of the country. The terrorists are at work there all the time, and there are frequent explosions of bombs, the police generally failing to discover the authors of the outrages.

THE COSTUMES OF  
OTHER DAYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dresses of All Times and Nations," from an old British volume of nearly a century ago, by Leitch Ritchie, Esq., make one pause to ask, in turning the pages, "Are those days of feminine elegance gone forever?"

"Beauty's Costume," as the antique



A Venetian costume of the fifteenth century

From an old engraving

work is entitled, presents a "Series of Female Figures" with "Engravings by the First Artists." A comparison of the ideas 100 years since as to a lady's correct attire and figure is highly entertaining in this age of emancipation from the clothing of those conventional days.

Perhaps the most pleasing is the Venetian costume of the fifteenth century, which, without any tangible connection except that of place and time, naturally seems to represent Shakespeare's gentle Desdemona. "Venice," our author tells us, "is your only original—it is alone in Europe; and here, if anywhere, might be expected a new costume. But novelty, as we have shown, is impossible, and variety far from common. The Venetians, although they belonged to no country, were obliged to borrow their fashions like other people. The inner dress, therefore, they took from their ancestors of the West, and the outer was supplied by the gorgeous strangers of the East, who found in Venice the center at once of trade and war. The noble figure before us is our best explanation; and the superb caftan and bare neck, taken in conjunction, exhibit a very interesting union, and yet contrast of the two remarkable forms of civilization."

The "caftan," bordered by rich embroidery in our engraving, is a Turkish word, "gafan," for a garment worn throughout the Levant, consisting of a long gown fastened by a girdle and having sleeves reaching below the hands. The sleeves, in this case, are not so long, but they are loose and graceful.

Erect and proud is the Louis Quinze lady, with bird perched on finger. Of this costume, evidently a favorite with Leitch Ritchie, "Esq.," we read, "No one would identify the character of this elegant dress with . . . the court it adorned. The simplicity and small number of the elements of fashion noticed last year (about 1838) 'are here evident. After a century of revolutions, we return fondly to the old form, and acknowledge the legitimacy of taste. We question (listen to this!) whether the imagination of the modistes will ever carry them beyond

this for more than a few years at a time. Here the waist is in its natural position; the downward swell of the dress accords with the laws of grace and modesty; and, although no admittance of ornament is wanting, an air of rich simplicity pervades the whole portrait, and binds into one charm the graces of nature and art."

The Greek costume, which is a decidedly modern one, not "classical," inspired Mr. Ritchie thus: "The western barbarians built noble cathedrals, but their genius did not lie in costume; and we are now retracing the

of Wilson's administration. Many of these rare gowns graced inaugural balls, and all are authentic as having actually been worn in the White House, either given or loaned by descendants of the family. They are shown on carefully sculptured figures of some resemblance to the White House ladies themselves in respect of coiffure, the height of the individual and her general character and pose, as learned from old paintings, silhouettes, pictures, daguerotypes, or photographs, whatever portraits may be available. But as the faces were all

Wilson and the no less handsome white frock of the present Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson occupying a new case together. Indeed, there are many gowns in the collection that would repay a visit, for example the robes of Charlotte Cushman the actress as various Shakespeare characters, and many others.

IRISH LABOR UNION  
RESISTS WAGE DROPBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A satisfactory balance sheet was shown as the result of the year's work by the Irish Transport and General Workers Union at their annual meeting held recently in the Dublin Mansion House. In the year 1920 over £100,000 was received and about £35,000 was the amount saved on the year's working. From January to July 31, 1921, nearly £46,000 had been received, about £25,000 spent, and over £20,000 saved, so that on August 1 of this year there was a reserve of nearly £77,000 exclusive of property and outstanding accounts. Nearly £37,000 was spent in 1920 on dispute pay as against over £41,000 for the previous year.

A report of the union's activities with regard to wages showed that in 1920, over 1000 wages demands were sanctioned by the executive council. These demands represented over 60,000 members and the aggregate increase secured was about £1250, or an average increase of 8s. per member per week. It was pointed out that in some districts farmers had taken advantage of the destruction of property resulting from the martial law conditions to try and reduce the wages, but in most cases the Union had frustrated these efforts. It had also been successful in many districts in getting last year's agreements renewed for another year.

The position of about 4000 unemployed roadmen was discussed, and it was decided to place the matter before the local Government Department of Dail Eireann, which promised in January last that where economies were necessary all officials and workmen should suffer equally, and undertook to circularize councils and subsidize them for this purpose. It was also decided to adopt the policy laid down by the Irish Labor Party. This policy in brief is that all Irish Labor unions should combine and prepare to "face the possibilities of a definite social revolution" in the event of the employers fulfilling their threat to reduce wages while the cost of living continues so high.

The chairman, Thomas Foran, in referring to the abolition of the Agricultural Wages Board, said that farm workers would now be entirely dependent upon the union and their condition "would be forced down to pre-war level or even lower in the counties where the organization was weak." The union should, therefore, endeavor to resist this and to maintain the standard reached in recent years.

A report on organization showed that, as a result of martial law, 77 branches had been forced to give up. Most of these had agreed to start again as soon as conditions improved. At present there were 375 active branches containing 100,000 members. In closing the meeting the chairman congratulated the union on the good work done, and said that they had determined by every possible means to prevent a lowering of the standard of living for the workers.

## LARGE SUPPLY OF HARDWOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—At the annual meeting of the New England Wood Turners Association here it was announced that no hardwood would be purchased by members in the coming year, notwithstanding lower prices, because of the large supplies on hand.

AGRARIAN RIOTS IN  
UNITED PROVINCESBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—During the last 12 months there have been agrarian riots in the United Provinces due to the unsatisfactory relations subsisting between landlord and tenant. This the local governments have made an earnest effort to remove by the Oudh Rent Bill. In Oudh there is a big, powerful and patriotic body of landlords known as the Taluqdars, with whom the government has mainly consulted on the ground that they were given solemn pledges after the mutiny. At present the tenant is given protection against ejectment only for seven years. This period is now raised to 10 years. At the end of the period the tenant's rent will be determined either by mutual agreement between himself and the landlord and, if that fails, by the operation of an impartial court. If the tenant agrees to this rent he is entitled to a tenancy for a further 10 years and so on during his life.

No tenant will pay a premium on the renewal of his tenancy. A statutory will only be ejected on refusal to pay the agreed rent. An heir is not liable to pay rent on entering possession but only on the arrival of the next period of 10 years. There are clauses against subletting on the part of tenants and against absent tenants.

Taluqdars are given considerable power of expropriation on generous terms as regards the tenant if they seek to resume possession for the purposes of agriculture on a large scale. The landlord is also given powers to eject the really undesirable tenant and it is on this clause that most of the debate is focussing. The bill is said to be drafted on the right lines and is creditable to Sir Harcourt Butler, who is the real author of its provisions. In particular, by abolishing Nazrana, or the payment of a substantial premium every seven or, as it will now be, every 10 years, when rents fell and rapacious landlords took full advantage of the acute land hunger he has rendered yeoman service to the cause of agrarian peace in these provinces, in many respects the most important province, agriculturally speaking, in India.

In pursuance of his campaign of burning of foreign clothes Mr. Ghandi and most of the Extremist leaders visited Allahabad recently, coming from Lucknow, where the rain made sad havoc both of his speech, of his meeting and most of all, of the bonfire. At Allahabad there was a large but by no means overwhelming crowd present, much enthusiasm of a harmless and only occasionally slightly boisterous nature.

ISLAND OF SALT  
OFF LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cote Blanche, an island on the southern Louisiana coast, has been found to be virtually an island of salt, according to information received here. The island is one of a series of several containing valuable salt deposits, including Avery's Island, the site of the world's largest salt mine.

Local geologists claim that this discovery proves a century-old contention that the chain of islands was formed by the expansion of vast saline deposits. The Avery's Island deposit was discovered during the Civil War.

## NEW JERSEY TIME LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Daylight saving, which has proved so popular in New Jersey, is now to be put into effect during the summer every year. While it was tried only as an experiment during the world war, the various cities contend that it is a great benefit.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## The Herbaceous Border

To the garden lover, the herbaceous border is by far the most important part of his garden. In the smallest garden, if there is room for a perennial border, it is an interest and charm all the year round. It is the gardener's lot to deal with new ground. It is the best plan to have the prospective border thoroughly dug, and heavily fertilized in September.

In most soils perennials are better planted in the autumn; they settle and get firmly rooted before the winter. In very wet and heavy soils it is wiser to defer planting till the spring. It should be always borne in mind that the herbaceous border, done under way, does not like much disturbance. A "good dig over," so dear to the heart of many jobbing gardeners, should be entirely avoided. Though a quite new border does take a large amount of filling, it is quite unnecessary to buy everything; that would be a very expensive way of beginning. In all established gardens in the autumn there is a great deal of dividing and thinning out, which must be done, and gardeners are always willing to dispense the surplus to their friends. Cuttings of all sorts taken in the summer and autumn and rooted out of doors, or in a cold frame, such as pinks, carnations, snapdragons, sweet williams, pansies, rock roses, tree lupins, will make fine hardy little plants to put into their places in the spring. Nearly all the hardy annuals do better, make larger plants, and flower earlier than if sown in the spring, if they are sown in the autumn and freely thinned out. Perennials and bi-annuals should be sown in May and June, if they are to do well the following year. The border should be separated from the path by an edging of flat, sunk stones, or brick. Behind and over these, innumerable rock and edging plants should be planted. Masses of daisies, foam flower, stone crops, saxifrages, red and white daisies, violas, rock roses form a rock garden in themselves, with a blaze of color, vivid through months of the year. Behind this low edging should come the rather taller things, such as daffodils, tulips, pinks, carnations, anything up to two feet high.

In February the first scionlets will push up their little gold cups, closely followed by "snowdrops," crocus, chionodoxa, early tulips, the earliest of the jonquills; all begin to give color and life to the border. In April, May or June, according to the climate, the border really wakes from sleep; the autumn-planted bulbs should be giving a brave show. Narcissus, the later tulips and crown imperials, with polyanthus, anemones, London pride, oriental poppies, crimson and blood-red ranunculus, all bloom. In May, the lupins in a dozen shades of blue, the May flowering tulips, the German iris, and later on iris of every shade and color; then come the Spanish iris, which should be planted very early in the autumn in masses.

June is the month of greatest delight in the garden, all the loveliest things of late spring are still blooming, and the real summer flowers are at their best. The great oriental poppies, crimson, black-spashed scarlet and pink, make vivid clumps of color all down the border; the tall white Madonna lilies, and the gorgeous blues and purples of the new delphiniums, varying in many of the later sorts to the most exquisite rose and opal shades, give an effect of gorgeous color that is never equaled the rest of the year. Bushes of mauve gray lavender and rosemary lean down the brilliancy, and so June slips away into July, the light, the iris and the early autumn flowers have not yet come on. Pops of magenta daisies, sold in the markets for a small amount, soon grow to large plants, when planted out. Friends with a greenhouse are glad at this time of the year to turn out long, leggy geraniums, "to make room," and these it potted into a deep hole will bloom profusely till the cold weather comes. Late-sown annuals, grown in boxes, will come in very usefully now it planted out and watered profusely, and kept damp. August is the month when the owner can most safely leave his garden, as the practical, hard work of the year is over, and tending up, keeping down weeds, cutting off withered flowers is the main work.

September is a revival of the glories of the early summer. The early chrysanthemums in all colors are showing bloom, the scarlet gladioli, the white anemone japonica, the sunflowers, helianthus of which Miss Mellish is the best variety, and the delicate, newer kinds of Michelmas daisy, in every shade of mauve, purple, and lavender, together with the white and pink varieties, make the border again a sheet of bloom and color. The coarse-growing rampant sorts of Michelmas daisy are not for a mixed border; once let them take their hold, and they are there for good, however ruthless the chopping and digging out may be.

## Tarleton Curtains

Tarleton curtains offer many possibilities in changing the aspect of a room. Contrary to popular belief, they can be washed and dyed, thereby increasing their desirability.

One woman's effective use of them in a small apartment holds many good ideas. She curtained all her windows alike, buying a daffodil yellow tarleton for the glass curtains and using

ponges draw curtains. The pongs and the tarleton proved to be an especially good combination. The tarleton curtains were made with a six-inch hem at the bottom and a two-inch hem on the side extending down the center of the window. They were pressed into crisp folds when finished, and then hung.

For a year these curtains retained their freshness. Twice a year they were taken down and brushed, as the tarleton is still enough to shed the dust easily. The brushing was followed by pressing, and the curtains seemed



A collage dressing table draped with soft muslin

almost like new. At the end of the year they were washed gently in a soapy water. Care was taken to see that no strain came on the material, as that would cause the threads to separate. They came out a creamy white, and, wishing to change her color scheme, the maker of the curtains dyed them in a strong orange dye. When the material was dry, the color was a good apricot hue, and just in harmony with her rugs and draperies. She pressed them into folds once more, and this time hung them once at a window directly against the glass. They kept their shape and hung as gracefully as georgette. Also the tarleton took the dye evenly, which is an important feature. From her experience in dipping the curtains, she found that a strong color is necessary for such a textile as tarleton, even to obtain delicate tones.

Two pairs of curtains were put into a strong solution of borax water and their original stiffness restored to a considerable degree. But it was always difficult to decide whether the curtains were more attractive when crisp with dressing or when, washed and dyed, they hung as softly as chiffon. These curtains were in use for three years and were washed and recolored twice. They were at all times a distinctive feature of the rooms in which they were hung and their cost was small.

## Passing Things On

It sounds very simple and it is, and yet how much happiness would be going around if only more of us thought of it, and made it our rule to pass on whatever we could of pleasure and privilege to other lives.

The boundless possibilities that lay within the scope of that one little, simple phrase were first brought to the writer's realization by hearing of how a holiday was "passed on," forming a chain of happiness where, but for the generous and sympathetic thoughtfulness of each in turn, it might have stopped short at one individual or two.

A wealthy family possessing an attractive home in beautiful surroundings was getting out on a trip to Europe, and during the time of their absence offered the use of their house and grounds to friends who lived much nearer the city with but a small house and garden, and to whom such a chance would be an inestimable privilege. These people in their turn offered the use of their suburban home with its small garden to a couple who occupied a little flat right in the city, and who were enchanted at the opportunity of spending a month or two out of town with a garden, fresh air and quiet. But the spirit of kindly thoughtfulness was still active, for this couple bethought themselves of two girl clerks who shared a room in a large tenement house in a crowded part of the city, and to whom the little cheerful flat with its blooming window-boxes and tasteful appointments seemed a veritable paradise. And even there the chain was not broken. In the same crowded building with these girls lived a very hard-working seamstress with many children, in a couple of crowded rooms. To her the offer of their room for her own use for part of every day—a quiet place where she could take her sewing and spend a few peaceful hours away from the racket and chatter of the whole family—meant as much in its degree as did the European trip to the wealthy, or the suburban house and garden to the flat dwellers, or the pleasant little flat to the girl clerks; so that each in turn, by "passing on" what they themselves had, brought a blessing into other lives.

And, when we come to think of it, we all find so many opportunities of such "passing on"; and the more they are looked for, the more we are on

the alert for them, the more do they seem to multiply.

There are endless odds and ends which, with that bad habit of "hoarding," which seems especially dear to women, we keep laying by with the idea that they may some day "come in for something." Far better to clear them out resolutely and put them where they will immediately provide a pleasure or meet a need, and often what is to us mere "rubbish" represents such wealth to those less well provided than ourselves. A packet of scraps of stuffs and ends of lace and

## My Lady's Dressing Table

A chest of drawers is always a chest of drawers, and a wardrobe is a wardrobe more or less; though it may vary in its size and shape almost indefinitely, and sometimes combine itself with a set of drawers, but when you come to the dressing table, it may be just anything from a slab of pine draped with a muslin frill to a piece of valuable old mahogany or oak furniture.

The woman of today is apt to eschew the regulation dressing table with a looking-glass attached as part of a bedroom suite, and gives preference to an ordinary table with the mirror either standing on it or fixed to the wall at the back. A table with a drawer or two is certainly the most convenient but if she cannot get one with drawers to go with the rest of her furniture she will, perhaps, willingly go without them rather than have to revert to the orthodox "suite" dressing table.

Practically any shaped table can be made to suit the purpose. A woman who has old oak furniture in her bedroom uses a gate-legged table for her dresser with one leaf turned down against the wall. This gives her a very pretty semicircular shape, and as it is quite a large table she has plenty of room on the top to stand her mirror and toilet things, and is quite happy with just the one little drawer at the side which she hardly ever uses. The mirror is oval, which goes excellently with the shape of the table; it is not of the same wood, but that does not trouble the collector of old furniture who knows that so long as the color and design are in harmony the effect will be good.

Some of the Sheraton or Queen Anne side tables adapt splendidly for dressing tables, and anyone who lives in a bed-sitting room, where a certain amount of camouflage is necessary in the daytime, could not do better than to secure one of the old Sheraton-fitted tables with two lids closing together in the middle so that all the toilet apparatus can be shut up inside, out of sight.

As a mirror standing on the table takes up a good deal of room, it is a great help, if the table is a small one, to have it fixed to the wall at the back. This is, of course, not possible when the table stands directly in front of the window, which is certainly the best position as far as the light is concerned, but if the table is placed at right angles to the window and the looking-glass fixed to the wall behind it, it will be found almost as good. The triple mirror with folding side pieces is, perhaps, quite the nicest kind for this purpose.

If no good tables are available for use as dressing tables, it is an easy matter to get a plain pine one and make it very attractive looking with hangings of chintz or spot muslin.

In one country cottage, which is used chiefly for week ends, the dressing tables consist of wooden flaps fixed to the walls. They are of different shapes, some having bowed fronts and some made in a scooped shape to take the knees. They each have their chintz frills which are attached by rings and hooks, and their top covers to match, and they look like dainty little early Victorian ladies in crinoline skirts. When not in use the draperies are easily taken off and put away and the wooden flaps fold down against the wall.

In a beautiful old English manor house, where the oak-paneled walls have become that mellow, almost grayish tone that old oak becomes when quite unpollished, the dressing tables in the guest rooms are nothing but round pine tables draped with old gold Roman satin. The tops are covered with a round of old gold brocade to match the hangings on the four-poster beds, and the mirrors which stand upon them are old red lacquer, supplying the keynote to a very charming color scheme.

When brocade, or, in fact, any material, is used for covering the tops of a dressing-table, it is a good plan to have a sheet of plate glass laid over it, cut exactly the size and shape of the table top, in order to keep it perfectly clean. The same method may be adopted to save a polished table top from scratches.

## To Dry Food Products for Winter's Use

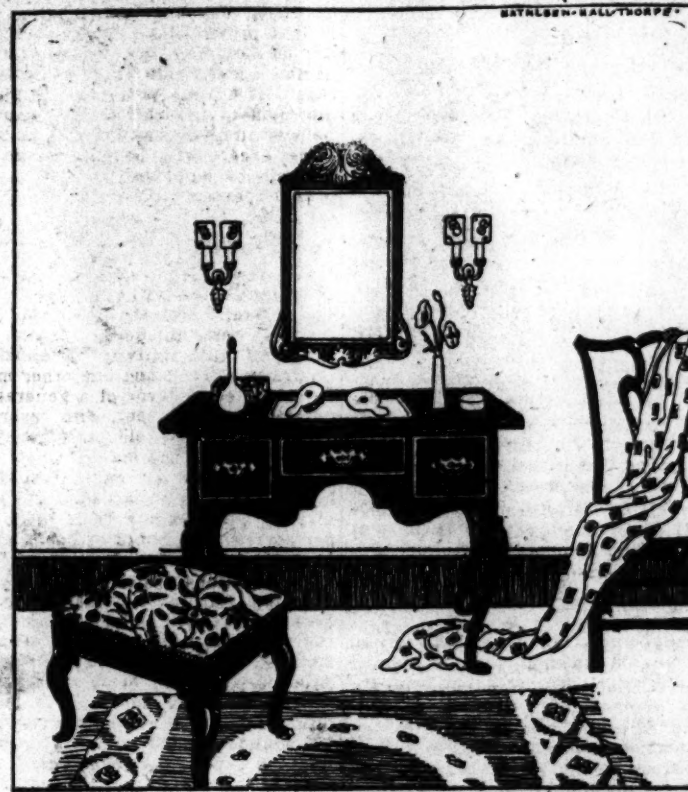
When drying all kinds of fruits and vegetables, take care not to confuse the drying process until they are bone dry, for if you remove all the moisture the food will not soak up water readily when you come to prepare it for cooking, and it will be tough. It is necessary, however, to get the food dry enough to prevent it from molding. When it is sufficiently dry, it should not be possible to squeeze liquid out of it, yet it should be pliable and not so dry that it will snap when you bend it. To obtain a uniform degree of dryness, keep the dried material in boxes for two or three days, and mix it frequently by pouring it from one box to another before you put it away for final storage. Tin cans are excellent containers. Pasteboard boxes with close-fitting covers, and stout paper bags tightly sealed with glue, paste, or paraffin, are also good. Store in a cool, dry place.

Drying in the Sun—Sun drying and drying by means of artificial heat are the usual methods. In sun drying the fruits or vegetables are exposed to the rays of the sun, which furnish the heat, and the natural air current or breeze increase the rate of drying by removing the moist atmosphere. Sun drying requires more time but it is less expensive than oven drying, since no fuel is needed, and there is no danger of scorching the material in sun drying. Of course sun drying requires hot weather and care must be

taken to protect the foods from dust, insects, and dampness. Spread the sliced or cut material on trays or racks, and cover the trays or racks with mosquito netting or coarse cheesecloth to keep out the insects. The netting must never rest upon or come nearer to the food than a quarter of an inch; otherwise it will afford little protection. You must also select a drying place as free from dust as possible. Bring in at night. If you allow the food to get wet, there is danger that it will mold.

Drying in the Oven—To dry in the oven, spread the food on trays or keep the trays there until the drying is complete. The oven must not be hot, but just warm enough to dry the food without scorching or baking it. Oven drying is rather slow because there is little opportunity for air to circulate through. Keeping the oven door open during the drying will hasten the work. The temperature for drying in the oven or by other artificial heat should be about 110 degrees Fahrenheit at the start, and should then be raised gradually to about 140 or 150 degrees Fahrenheit. It takes from three to four hours to dry most vegetables at that temperature. Apples and berries require five or six hours. The temperature during drying should never be allowed to rise above 160 degrees.

Drying by Electric Fan—Drying can also be done by means of an ordinary electric fan. Prepare the fruit or vegetables as you would for either sun drying or drying in the oven, spread them out in a thin layer on a shallow tray or a clean sheet, and place the fan so that the current of air will blow directly across the material to be dried. Several trays can be stacked in front of the fan, and if the material is not packed too



A dressing table from the eighteenth century

closely the air will penetrate all of them. In a warm room most fruits and vegetables can be dried by an electric fan running at moderate speed in about 24 hours or less, and the cost for electricity is very little. The electric fan can also be used to hasten oven drying. If the fan is placed in front of the oven, it will serve as a ventilator, and therefore quicken the process of drying.

How to Can and Dry Greens—If you wish to preserve greens by drying them, pick them over thoroughly, wash in several waters, and then spread them out on paper to dry in the sun. When thoroughly dry, tie them up in paper bags, and store away in a dry place. When ready to use, they may be cooked in the same manner as fresh greens and are delicious.

Take any of the ordinary greens, such as spinach, kale, dandelions, beet tops, turnip tops, water cress, or any others; pick them over, remove all tough stems and wilted leaves, and wash thoroughly through a number of waters. To preserve them for winter use, sprinkle a thick layer of salt in the bottom of a wooden vessel, then cover this with a thick layer of greens, alternating a layer of salt and a thick layer of greens until the vessel is filled; then put on a tight wooden cover and a heavy weight upon the cover. The pressure from the weight creates the necessary pickle to preserve the greens. When ready to use them, you must soak them over night to take out the salt, and cook them just as you would do if they had just been freshly picked. To preserve the natural color, boil rapidly without covering; add a little butter to prevent boiling over and keep the odor from passing off into the room. Change the water once, and boil for 30 minutes; then drain thoroughly and season to taste.

If you are fond of mint sauces, prepare some mint when it is plentiful. To do this, fill a fruit jar half full of washed leaves and then fill with good vinegar to the brim, diluting it a little if it is very strong. Dry the rest of the mint leaves carefully and put them away in a tightly sealed light-proof jar. When mint sauce is wanted, strain off

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a cupful of the mint vinegar and steep a small quantity of the dried leaves in it, heating until they uncurl. Sweetened to taste, it will be impossible to distinguish this sauce from one made with freshly picked mint. To make jelly next winter, boil some of the dried leaves in water, then strain and add strong vinegar to taste. Sweeten it, and while it is still warm, stir in the necessary amount of gelatin and let the mixture cool. If it is not green enough in color, add a little vegetable coloring.

## Tanagra Figures for the Table

Charming in form and color, and delightful in its decorative effect, the Tanagra figure lends itself, with every success, to employment as a table decoration. It is true that genuine Tanagra statuettes are for the few only, but delightful replicas are to be had.

Whether the table be rectangular, round, oval or square, the arrangement of flowers, fruit and figures can be made so as to form the happiest of schemes. For a long polished wood dining table, a strip of gold ribbon, from six to eight inches wide, laid down the center of the table, forms an attractive foundation for this particular setting. The three figures employed should be placed at regular intervals, and if possible raised on small ebony stands. Between the figures two shallow glass bowls of different colors are placed, containing small fruit, such as grapes, nuts, plums, etc., during the winter months, and small floating flowers in spring and summer, thus keeping in proportion with the delicate figures. Large fruit such as oranges and apples would render the Tanagra

statuettes small and insignificant in appearance. The arrangement of the candles, if candles are used, can be made to suit the individual taste. For a round table a fresh and very effective arrangement may be obtained by using the figures in conjunction with the center bowl, which may be of orange, rust color or black. The bowl is placed on a round mat of the same shade of terra-cotta as the statuette, and embroidered with a Greek "key" pattern in white or silver thread. The figure stands on a small raised stand in the center of the bowl so that it appears well above the fruit or flowers placed therein. Three or five candles complete the setting, and their colored shades may be bordered with the Greek "key" pattern already employed on the center mat.

Many beautiful colors can be used together with the Tanagra statuettes, among the most successful being turquoise, jade, rust color and amber. Embroidery, Indian, Russian, or Chinese, and beautiful brocades, also enhance the loveliness of the scheme as well as plain gold and silver ribbons. The candle shades offer great scope for selection of color. Plain and simple treatment is the most in keeping, leaving the Tanagra figures as chief attraction to the beholder.

A group of four figures on a square, polished table look most effective, standing with the center one raised on a stand and the whole group placed on a small black velvet mat. A ring of the same material, about two and a half inches wide, either plain or embroidered, and placed about seven inches from the center mat, makes a delightful setting for the statuettes. Candles should be placed standing on the circular outside ring, having turquoise, orange, and black shades. Each figure should stand about four inches, at least, from any other object on the table.

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## Tomatoes and Some Italian Recipes

Tomato time is a good time for housekeepers who know how to take advantage of it to the full, for the culinary uses to which this smooth, glossy fruit can be put are innumerable. In Italy, indeed, it is one of the most important of the cook's assets, especially in modest households, all the year round.

There is, for instance, tomato soup, one of the simplest that can be made. The tomatoes should be scalded and their skins and pipes removed; the same result can be obtained by putting through a sieve after cooking, but the flavor is more delicate if the seeds are removed before. Boil the pulp in about half the quantity of water needed, and, a few minutes before taking off the fire, add an equal quantity of milk, with a pinch of bicarbonate of soda to prevent curdling; flavor with salt and pepper, and serve with dice of fried bread. Another soup, without milk, can be made by boiling the pulp in the full amount of water required, thickening with corn flour, and flavoring with salt, pepper and a little sugar; some people like also the addition of a taste of mustard.

Tomato "pappas" or mush is a favorite Italian peasant dish, and a good way of using up stale bread. It consists simply of bread and tomatoes boiled till soft in sufficient water to make a mush, with the addition of olive oil, salt and pepper.

Tomato pudding is a variation of this mush; alternate layers of bread and tomato being laid in a pie dish with a little butter, salt and pepper between each layer. The top is then sprinkled with bread crumbs, and the whole baked in the oven.

Green tomato fritters are excellent. For these, perfectly green unripe tomatoes are required. After being sliced they should be laid on a dish or sieve to drain, as the juice, if not drained off, gives a bitter flavor. The slices are then dipped in batter and fried.

Tomato jam is made by scalding and removing the skins, and then adding an equal weight of sugar, and some lemon rind and juice, the exact proportion of lemon to the pound depending on individual taste. This jam is delicious in flavor, and of a clear reddish amber tint.

But the tomato not only has its value during the months when it can be gathered fresh every day, but also, preserved in various ways, during the winter, and every good Italian housewife or cook applies herself in summer and autumn to the preparation of an abundant supply.

One method of conservation is to heat the tomatoes in a caldron over the fire until thoroughly soft, and then press the pulp through a strainer, thus extracting all the juice, which retains the flavor of the fresh fruit. This juice is poured into flasks, with a tiny pinch of salicylic acid powder in each to prevent the contents from turning sour. A little oil is then poured into the neck of each flask to keep out the air, and the flasks, tightly corked, are put by for winter use.

In addition to this liquid sauce there is also the "Conserva di pomodoro," or tomato conserve, to be made. Dry ripe tomatoes are partially cooked and then passed through a sieve. The pulp thus obtained is mixed with salt, and any chopped herbs that may be wished for flavoring; it is then set back on the fire and cooked until much of the moisture has boiled away and a paste is left. This paste is spread out, protected from dust and flies by a gauze covering, day after day under the midsummer sun, until more and more of the moisture evaporates, and a stiff dark crimson paste remains, which is rolled into balls (usually dipped in olive oil to prevent their hardening too much) and stored in covered jars. When needed for use this paste is dissolved in a little hot water or broth and added to the soup or gravy it is to flavor.

The small scarlet tomato, resembling a plum in shape and size, is preserved in another way, being strung up in loops and garlands and clusters, and suspended from the kitchen beams and rafters, lending a touch of lovely color to the dim interiors of the peasant houses. Some have an especially pretty way of tying them in bunches upon bare twigs and branches, which, closely jettied with the bright bead-like fruit, resemble, as they hang, branches of red coral.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CALL LOAN RATES  
AND REGULATION

Discussion of Possible Stabilization of Charges in New York Precipitation by the Reserve Bank Governor's Testimony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The recent testimony of Benjamin Strong, governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, before the joint congressional committee on loans, in regard to possible relations between the bank and the New York Stock Exchange for the purpose of regulating call loans, has created considerable interest in banking circles, and many inquiries have been made as to the plan to be followed.

Governor Strong's testimony, which drew particular attention to the situation, was as follows:

"I believe that the New York Stock Exchange is absolutely a necessary part of the financial machinery of the country. Then, after outlining various steps taken by the stock exchange to stabilize rates, including the establishment of the clearing house, he continued:

"And the third step which may be developed by the exchange authorities may be to inaugurate some form of term settlement. This will be difficult in the New York market, where there is only one class of broker, while in London there are two classes, dealers and jobbers, thus placing an obligation behind another obligation. In the evolution of the New York Stock Exchange, something of that kind may be worked out. Authorities of that exchange are working diligently so as to perfect arrangements to avoid these fluctuations in rates for call money.

## Federal Reserve Rates

"I have personally felt that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and its rates are pretty well emancipated from the workings of the New York Stock Exchange."

"There is no official committee of the New York Stock Exchange that is working with the Federal Reserve Bank at the present time on the question of regulating call money rates," said one of the officers of the exchange to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The exchange is thinking about it in general, that is all. Also at the present time there is no direct connection in England in relation to the money market between the London Stock Exchange and the Treasury Department of the British Government, we are informed by our correspondents."

What Governor Strong was speaking of in his testimony, was probably the organization of a special committee by the American Acceptance Council as a result of a resolution adopted by the council calling attention to the disadvantages of the daily stock exchange settlements, with its dominating and often unsettling effect on the call money market, as indicating adversely the development of a wide and healthy discount market. This committee is composed of 11 members of the council, including these active officials of the New York Stock Exchange: William H. Remick, at the time of the organization of the committee chairman of the exchange; Edward Shearson, of Shearson, Hamill & Co.; and Samuel F. Streitt, chairman of the committee of the stock exchange on the clearing house.

The committee, organized with Paul M. Warburg as chairman, and after a number of sessions, prepared a preliminary report, stating that they had considered the problem, both from the point of view of the banks and the exchange, and unanimously agreed that the adoption of term settlement offered advantages in eliminating duplication of handling of securities and in payments.

## Settlement Problems

"Inasmuch as it involves, however, changes of great importance, both to banks and to members of the exchange," the report continued, "it will require the most careful study of the subject by the committee, and in any case a term settlement cannot be in operation until the new system of daily stock exchange settlements through the Stock Clearing Corporation has been perfected and in practical operation for a reasonable time." The committee also stated that a report made by Samuel F. Streitt, chairman of the clearing house committee of the exchange, describing the term settlement operations in London and on the Continent, had been received and would be very essential in ultimately settling the question whether active steps should be taken toward the adoption of stock exchange settlements in the United States.

Since this report was made, according to statements made by Mr. Streitt, as well as in the testimony of Mr. Strong, the stock clearing corporation system has proved a success and the committee, acting in conjunction with the authorities of the Federal Reserve Bank, are now endeavoring to find a basis on which to take the additional steps which are necessary before the system can be placed in operation. One of the objections to this action, however, according to a representative of the Federal Reserve Bank, is the lack of means to check the broker as to the security, permitting him to fix any price that may be most advantageous to him, of the transactions made during the term. Mr. Streitt is now in conference with Governor Strong and other members of the committee and possibly some means of settling this and other difficulties may be devised.

GERMAN STEEL  
TRADE SITUATION

Exports to United States Give Little Indication of Extent of Her Possible Competition

NEW YORK, New York.—Imports of German steel into the United States during the first seven months of this year, which totaled only 446 tons, give little indication of the possible extent of German competition, as the producers of that country did not begin their selling campaign here until toward the close of the first quarter. Import figures for the last five months are expected to more definitely establish the volume of German selling, as the sellers should by that time have had the opportunity to make deliveries.

Drastic competition from Germany is not expected, however. So far as can be learned her manufacturers, notwithstanding their substantially lower prices, have failed signally to cut, to any extent, into the American markets. One of the reasons is that German steel is reputed to have failed to come up to specifications. Another is that Germany has only a small surplus of steel to export. She appears to be endeavoring to maintain a market for her exportable surplus here and in South America with very little tonnage, concentrating her efforts on establishing a reputation for low prices. Recent reports from Germany indicate that steel costs and prices there are advancing rapidly and steadily, while steel prices here are declining. The result of this is likely to be that prices in both countries may eventually reach an approximate parity. In other words, Germany may not be able to maintain a reputation for low prices.

## DIVIDENDS

Singer Manufacturing, 20 francs per share, payable in October. This is the third time the company has declared a dividend payable in French francs.

Winnipeg Mills, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred and 2% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 26.

Monongahela Power Railway, quarterly of 3 3/4% on preferred, payable October 8 to stock of September 30.

Kaufmann Department Stores, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 30.

Ditograph Products, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Crucible Steel of America, quarterly of \$1 on common, payable October 31 to stock of October 15.

Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., 1%, payable October 7 to stock of September 22.

Philadelphia Company, quarterly of 75 cents on common, payable October 31 to stock of October 1, and semi-annual of \$1.50 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 1.

Edmunds & Jones, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Hall Lamp Company, 5%, payable September 27 to stock of September 23. Last dividend was 5% on December 24, 1920.

Dodge Manufacturing, quarterly of 1 1/4% on common, payable October 3 to stock of September 24. Three months ago a dividend of 2% was declared and previous to that quarterly disbursements of 1 1/4% and 1% extra were paid for years.

SENTIMENT BRIGHT  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—Although sentiment on the stock exchange was brighter yesterday, the market, in the main, remained sluggish. The oil group was idle, with operations professional. Shell Transport & Trading 4 1/16. Royal Dutch 38, and Mexican Eagle 4 1/16. The industrial section was quiet but the tone was harder on better reports as to trade conditions. Hudson's Bay 5 1/4.

Dollar descriptions were steady in sympathy with the New York exchange. Reinstatement of old lines aided the shares of Argentine roads. Home rails were listless and they dropped. The gilt-edged list was quiet but firmer. Alteration in French loans were narrow but these issues were in better demand following improved news from Paris. The rubber group was a little easier. Kafirs were inactive but steady.

Consols for money 4 3/4. Grand Trunk 2, De Beers 1 3/4, Rand Mines 2 1/4, bar silver 40d. per ounce, money 3 1/4 per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4 per cent, three months bills 4 1/2-4 3/4 3 1/2 per cent.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues.	Parity
Sterling	\$1.11 1/4	\$1.11 1/4	\$4.84 1/2
France (French)	0.0700	0.0701 1/2	1320
France (Belgian)	0.0700	0.0700 1/2	1320
France (Swiss)	0.1723	0.1725	1320
Lira	0.0416	0.0418 1/2	1320
Gold	0.1623	0.1625	4920
German marks	0.0094 1/2	0.0094 1/2	2320
Canadian dollar	90 1/2	89 1/2	—
Argentine pesos	2.284	2.284	4425
Drachmas (Greek)	0.0055	0.0055	1320
Pecas	1.1901	1.1905	1925
Swedish kroner	0.2173	0.2185	2650
Norwegian kroner	0.2255	0.2265	2650
Danish kroner	0.1765	0.1770	2650

## UNITED STATES GASOLINE PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—The average wholesale price of gasoline in 30 leading cities of the United States is 20.3 cents a gallon, compared with 20.3 cents a gallon Jan. 1, a decline of 3.1 cents, or approximately 13 per cent. The largest declines since the first of the year have taken place in Dallas, Texas and Denver, Colorado, the reduction amounting to 13 cents in each city.

CANADA'S BUSINESS  
CONDITION REVIEW

Encouraging Wheat Harvest and Reduction in Unemployment Is Confirming Promise of Improvement in the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The improvement in business conditions is being maintained and a fairly good fall in this respect is now in prospect. The announcement by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that, from present indications, the wheat crop would be 294,000,000 bushels, has had a good effect generally, while the enormous volume of grain moving through Canadian transportation channels, of which a large proportion is American, is an assurance of a much better demand for labor than has been expected. The Department of Labor announces a reduction of 2 per cent in unemployment for August, as compared with July.

J. H. Ashdown, a Winnipeg business man, and authority on conditions in western Canada, on being asked if business was better replied: "Oh yes, conditions are better. They are pretty good and make a fair average. We are beyond danger. The business outlook is brighter and we will get back slowly and gradually to a sound basis. This is a growing country, quick to respond to any change." Mayor Parnell of Winnipeg says that there is practically no unemployment there. Speaking of the unemployment situation in British Columbia, J. B. Thomson, one of the industrial leaders of that province and chairman of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, says: "If anyone says there is unemployment in British Columbia, do not believe him, because there is no such thing, except with people who do not want to be employed, or who refuse to work, except at their own particular line."

## Lower Freight Rates

There will be no general reduction in freight rates until the wage question is finally disposed of in this country, such being the decision of the majority of the Railway Commission. Chairman Carvell and one other member reported in favor of a general reduction of 10 per cent, with reversion to practically the old rates on Pullmans, etc.; but the majority held that reductions were not warranted until a final settlement is reached in the wage dispute, which is now to be taken under review by a board of conciliation.

In the meantime, however, voluntary reductions are announced by the Canadian Railway Association as follows: There will be a further cut in the rate on grain and grain products from Ft. William for export via the Atlantic ports, this being equal to 7 1/2 cents per 100 pounds. This is additional to the reduction of 3 cents per 100 pounds granted earlier in the year, and the 5 per cent reduction in January. There is also a reduction of 4 1/2 cents per 100 pounds on grain and grain exports for domestic consumption, moving from Ft. William to ports in Eastern Canada.

The heavy movement of grain through the port of Montreal continues, no less than 90,000,000 bushels having been received up to September 14, of which 85,000,000 bushels had been shipped out. At the present time 60 per cent of this is American and 40 per cent Canadian grain. American grain is being attracted in this volume because of the more favorable freight rate, the rate of exchange, and lower elevation charges. As there is, however, a limit to the amount of American grain that can be handled, without blocking the flow of the Canadian product, American cargoes will not now be unloaded without permits.

In the meantime the movement of grain from the prairies is well under way. The Canadian National having handled 18,000,000 bushels up to September 14, as many as 2200 cars arriving in Winnipeg daily.

## August Trade Returns

The trade returns for August show that in so far as values are concerned, the total trade for the month was very nearly 50 per cent lower than it was for the same month last year, being \$126,510,000, as compared with \$238,085,000. Imports were \$65,147,000, as compared with \$124,318,000; total exports were \$61,363,000, as compared with \$114,750,000. The exports of farm products formed about 60 per cent of the whole, those of wood, paper and pulp being but \$16,500,000, as compared with \$31,317,000 for the same month in 1920. For the five months ending August the value of the total trade was \$602,315,000, compared with \$1,083,358,000 for the same period last year; imports declined from \$597,890,000 to \$319,900,000; total exports declined from \$485,000,000 to \$283,000,000.

The cost of living rose during August as compared with July, the report of the Department of Labor showing that the average cost of the weekly budget for a family of five in 60 Canadian cities having risen to \$11.41 as against \$10.96 at the beginning of July, these figures covering 29 staple products. This is a drop of \$5.01 from the same date last year, but it is still \$2.53 from the figure at the first of August, 1914.

## COTTON CONDITION IN INDIA

NEW YORK, New York.—A private cable says that the present average growing condition of cotton in India is satisfactory. The final acreage probably will be smaller than that of last year. An estimate as to the possible yield is expected in about six weeks.

BRITISH HIDE AND  
LEATHER MARKETS

Recent Inflation Appears to Have Received a Check and Values Are More Stable

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent inflation of the domestic hide market seems to have received a needed check, as values recently were more stable in London and the provinces. Heavy grades of ox now run from 10d. to 10 1/2d., with the very light classes 6d. to 7 1/2d. per pound. Calf are holding up their price, however, and advances were secured in several markets. Prices now range from 10d. for heavies to 16d. for lights. Tanners regard the hide position as economically unsound, as they are faced with the anomaly that their raw material has been steadily advancing, whilst that for other industries has consistently fallen. The demand for export still continues, and there are large collections of calfskins for the United States when prices and selections are favorable.

While the trade in leather is distinctly better, there seems to be no uniformity in the turnover, some sellers reporting a good business, while others are grumbling. Still, as tanners are gradually increasing their input of hides, and merchants are again looking forward contracts, the signs are propitious. Prices, on the whole, remain firm in view of the value of raw material; here and there, however, there are weak sellers who would rather cut profits and clear stock, than hold for a possible rise. This, of course, is made the most of by buyers, who point to special bargains as if the market was weakening. Bends of 12 to 14 pounds are most wanted, light sole being neglected. There is, however, a brisk demand for certain classes of dry hide sole, which are wanted for the manufacture of the "stunt" footwear. So far the "standard" footwear is not on the market, as manufacturers still seem very shy at giving a marked guarantee that shoes are all genuine leather.

Pinned offal is wanted, and bellies are selling from 6 1/2d. to 9d. per pound. If trade were normal the tanners should be in a strong position, as the rate of exchange makes much competition from the United States and the Continent impossible.

Upper leathers are selling fairly well, and prices remain firm. The call for glace kid is mainly for the leather at 10d. to 14d. per foot, and, as little is coming into the country, the few tanners are again busy. Some anxiety is, however, felt at the forthcoming auction of about 4600 dozen glace kids, which form part of a shipment of leather originally destined for Russia, but which, owing to the disturbed state of the country, had been reshipped from Copenhagen to London for disposal by the Eastern & Russian Trading Company. If this quantity of prime American kid is sold at very low prices, it will in all probability again seriously disturb the home market. Chrome box and willow are wanted for the winter well, and prices are conducted to absorb more if America could send the goods over at a competitive price.

The shoe trade is improving; makers of heavy goods are now fairly busy, whilst the demand for football boots almost exceeds the supply.

FARM SITUATION  
IN INDIA REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India.—During August the monsoon was very good in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, southern Madras, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, and most of Burma. Rain was very scanty throughout August in the Deccan districts of Bombay and Madras, and since the middle of August in northwestern India and Hyderabad (southern) but crops are doing well still. Crops at present are excellent in the Central Provinces; good in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay, Lower Burma, Sind, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and very satisfactory elsewhere. The fodder supply has greatly improved. Canal supplies are good. Famine relief continues, but the numbers on relief works are steadily decreasing. Despite the generally good monsoon, there has been an extraordinary rise of prices, especially of wheat, in northern and in western India.

## UNITED STATES FARM CROPS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Farm crops of the United States excluding forest, nursery and greenhouse products, had a total value of \$14,755,568,407 in 1921, the United States bureau of census announced. The corresponding value of crops in 1909 was \$5,231,850,833, the 1919 figure, representing an increase of 132 per cent in 10 years.

The cost of living rose during August as compared with July, the report of the Department of Labor showing that the average cost of the weekly budget for a family of five in 60 Canadian cities having risen to \$11.41 as against \$10.96 at the beginning of July, these figures covering 29 staple products. This is a drop of \$5.01 from the same date last year, but it is still \$2.53 from the figure at the first of August, 1914.

## FT. NORMAN OIL OPERATIONS

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Seven hundred square miles have been staked in claims by companies and private individuals other than the Standard Oil Company in the Ft. Norman oil territory. There is no sale of leases because Standard Oil is the only operator.

PROBLEM OF PRICE  
IN WOOL MARKETS

Appreciation of the Fact That Quotations Must Be on Basis of the Public Buying Power Manifesting Itself by Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A fair demand continues for wool in the domestic markets, although it is still somewhat irregular. Confidence in the future seems to be growing; in spite of the slowness with which general business has been reviving, to say nothing of the reduced purchasing power of the community as compared with a year ago. Slowly but surely the process of rehabilitation is being worked out and consumption is being increased on a lower and stronger basis of values.

In the field of wool manufacture, the question of price is still of prime consideration, as it is in many other lines and the trend to low grade goods—albeit very useful cloths—is noticeable, as indicated before. In the convention of clothiers in Rochester this week, the question of price has had a prominent place in the discussions. It is claimed that, on the present basis of wages, the manufacturers of cloth have reduced prices to just about the minimum. Therefore, they have discussed in great detail the question of how overhead expenses may be reduced, to the end that prices may be made to the consumer generally not exceeding \$50 for the best suits.

## Modifying Restrictions

Everywhere in the wool world there is a strong conviction that any lasting improvement in business must be on the basis of meeting the new conditions promptly with prices which are fairly comparable with the new purchasing power of the masses. In England and in the colonies discussion has been especially keen over the attitude of the Realization Association for its previous policy of restricting offerings in the attempt to keep prices up. This policy admittedly has been to a considerable extent responsible for the restriction of business, and now that it has been modified and offerings are being made which are more in line with what private trading dictates, both as to price and quantity, there is decided improvement in the business of the English manufacturers and consequently a better outlook for the colonial grower.

"Meeting the market" has given greater confidence and led to wider activity. The manufacturing situation in this country does not appear to have changed greatly in the last month, judging from the figures of the government census of active and idle wool machinery as of September 1. Slight decrease in activity of woolen machinery is indicated which is offset more or less by an increase in activity of worsted machinery. In terms of "idle hours to total reported," the following comparison with August 1 is given in percentages:

	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Per cent
Machinery	23.3	20.8	—
Wide looms	31.0	29.6	—
Narrow looms	42.6	37.9	—
Carding	21.1	20.6	—
Combs	8.8	12.8	—
Woolen spindles	21.2	20.0	—
Worsted spindles	11.5	14.5	—

While the foregoing figures do not indicate any marked improvement they do indicate a fairly steady and sensible consumption of wool.

## Report of Markets Abroad

The foreign markets have been closed for the most part during the past week, where sales are conducted by auction, at least. There has been a fair demand for wool, however, in other markets, like Buenos Aires, where the holders of wool are showing a disposition to trade on the old basis, in order to clear the barracassas for the new clip, the first of which will be ready in the next month. Of course, the greater part of the wools now available in the Argentine are of the less attractive types and so are low and irregular in price.

Sales commence for the new season in Australia October 17 at Sydney and Adelaide. During the last quarter there will be offered for sale 150,000 bales of wool each month. It is reported that the new clip is nearing the shearing time in excellent condition. The next London sales commence about a week earlier than the Australian auctions and will be watched the more keenly as an indication of the probable trend of values and demand in the colonies.

Business in the local market during the past week has included practically all grades, from the very fine to the very low, although it does not appear that there has been a big movement in any particular line of wool. Demand has been fair for fine and fine medium wools and several sizable sales of fine and fine medium New Mexican wools are reported at 65-68 cents, clean basis, for fair combing wools in the original sacks, and some graded 13 months Texas of fairly fine grade and good staple has been sold at 70 cents. Three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools have been in fairly good demand at firm prices and even some low quarters have been sold at unchanged rates. Rather more demand for quarter-blood wools has been a feature of the trading, with prices slightly dearer, 28 to 29 cents being obtained for the best lots, compared with 24-25 cents a few weeks ago.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed strong yesterday, October 1920, December 20.05, January 20.05, March 19.95, May 19.75. Spot quiet; middling 20.30.

NEW YORK DROPS  
REDISCOUNT RATE

Directors of Federal Reserve Bank Drop Charge From 5 1/2 to 5%—Others May Follow

NEW YORK, New York.—The directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday cut the rediscount rate from 5 1/2 to 5 per cent.

Lower bank rates were predicted at the close of the quarterly session of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board, held in Washington. Other banks in the federal reserve system may be quick to follow the lead of New York. Officials of the board refuse to divulge details of discussions of the council, except to say that there had been a most extended canvass of the economic situation, and that easier money conditions was an outstanding factor.

Drops in reserve bank rediscount rates will exert a healthy influence immediately upon credit. The strength of the Federal Reserve Board system, and its ability to meet future emergencies, is clearly indicated by almost unprecedented reserve ratios, registered for some of the big districts of the east and middle west.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Atlas Portland Cement Company announces a reduction of 50 cents a barrel in the price of cement. The new schedule brings the retail price down to \$2.50 a barrel.

A record shipment of 274 cars of potatoes, containing 68,500 barrels, was recently shipped from Houlton, Maine, over the Bangor & Aroostook. The previous high mark was 232 cars, shipped in 1913. At \$3 a barrel, the consignment represented \$205,500.

Business failures in the United States reported to the Credit Guide for last week numbered 322, a decline of 14, compared with the previous week. In the same week in 1920 failures totaled 142. The average liabilities of last week's failures were about \$21,500, compared with \$31,650 in the previous week and \$27,000 in the corresponding week in 1920.

Figures of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce show that Rotterdam has been leading Antwerp and Hamburg in tonnage clearances for the first eight months of 1921. Rotterdam proper cleared 7,300,000 net tons, compared with 4,100,000 in the corresponding period of 1920; Rotterdam New Waterway 8,300,000, compared with 4,500,000 in 1920; Hamburg 5,700,000, compared with 2,400,000; Antwerp 7,200,000, against 6,000,000.

A trade commission under the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce has replaced the Canadian New York Bureau of Information. Frederick Hudd, for some time acting director of the bureau, is the new commissioner.

Government iron works in Japan has 195,225 tons of iron on hand, and it is said the stocked-up condition of other plants will prevent the further import of iron in the current year.

France has 35 per cent of the total iron ore reserves of Europe; the United Kingdom has 18 per cent, Sweden 12 1/2 per cent, and Germany 11 per cent.

EXPORT OF FLOUR  
FROM GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Texas.—Export movement of flour through the port of Galveston increased from \$318,983 pounds in July to 13,358,632 during the month of August. England and Holland showed the most decided preference for the product of American flour mills. Of the total, 1,048,380 pounds went to London and 210,000 pounds to Hull.

Rotterdam alone, with 7,811,755 pounds, took more than twice as much as moved through this port in July. The shipments to Amsterdam aggregated 1,993,185 pounds. Scandinavian ports appeared for the first time as heavy customers of American flour, taking 1,100,000 pounds. Antwerp likewise took 195,000 pounds and Barcelona 392 pounds.

## EBBW VALE WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, England.—It is announced that the works of the Ebbw Vale Iron and Steel Company are to be restarted immediately, and that before long the whole of the company's plant will be in full swing. The engineering shops are ready for work, and the blast furnaces and by-product plant will soon be started, while the steel works will begin in October. The works were closed last October, throwing 8000 men idle.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices were substantially lower yesterday, closing quotations being 3 1/4 to 3 3/4 points lower, with September 1.22 1/2, December 1.24 1/2 and May 1.28 1/2. New low record prices for the season were reached in the corn market, with September at 5 1/2, December 5 1/4, and May 5 1/4. Beans were steady; provisions were firm. September pork 18.50, September lard 10.00, November lard 10.35, January lard 9.60, March lard 9.75, September ribs 7.70.

## BRITISH TREASURY BILL ISSUE

LONDON, England.—Tenders for £50,000,000 Treasury Bills were opened at the Bank of England recently when it was found that the total applied for was £83,540,000. The amounts allotted were in bills at three months £20,000,000. Tenders were accepted for bills at three months at 2 1/2 per cent, 10. (about 80 1/2 per cent) above in full. The average rate per cent was 2 1/2 to 1.53.

BRITISH TRADE SHIP  
TO TOUR WORLD

Financing and Prospects of Proposed Trip to Exhibit the Various Manufactures Is Discussed by One of Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The financing and prospects of the world tour of the proposed 20,000-ton British trade ship, which is to be a floating exhibition of British manufactures, was discussed recently by Sir Maxwell Hicks, one of the business men connected with the scheme, and head of a well-known firm of chartered accountants.

"Considering the scope of the scheme," said Sir Maxwell, "not only will the cost to the exhibitor come out appreciably less than if he tried to exploit his wares by his own unaided efforts, but he will obtain through exhibiting on the ship an entirely different measure of success and a much more complete insight into trade possibilities in the different countries which it is proposed to visit.

## Cost of Accommodations

"With regard to the cost of accommodation for directors, partners or representatives of firms exhibiting in the ship, it will be found that the cost works out, as it should do in view of the length of the voyage, at considerably less than the normal cost of first-class passenger accommodation at the present time. The necessary agreements for the building of the ship and for dealing with the necessary finance have been executed.

"It is of no use from the point of view of an exhibitor or of the nation for a half-empty ship to make the trip. What the business man requires to know is that he will have a full ship, and that he will have a square deal on the whole proposition. Therefore, unless in the next few months sufficient support is received from the commercial world to insure complete success the building and financing agreements which have already been signed will be canceled, and agreements with the exhibitors will be returned to them with 5 per cent interest.

## Plan to Sail in Two Years



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FRANCIS OUMET  
IS DEFEATED, 1 UP

R. A. Gardner Wins Over T. D. Armour of Scotland—W. I. Hunter of England Will Meet R. T. Jones Jr., Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
CLAYTON, Missouri—The unexpected defeat of Francis Oumet of Boston, Massachusetts, in the second round featured yesterday's matches in the United States national amateur golf championship at the St. Louis Country Club. H. R. Johnston, a careful, steady player from St. Paul, Minneapolis, defeated the former national amateur and open champion, 1 up in 48 holes.

Oumet finished the morning round 1 up, only to lose that margin shortly after lunch. The match was decided on the final green, Johnston scoring a 6 to Oumet's 6.

All the other favorites were victorious. T. F. of Boston, Massachusetts, eliminated Dewey Weber of La Grange, Illinois, 3 and 2, and will meet Johnston in the third round today.

Champion Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, Illinois, had an easy time in his match with R. E. Bockenkamp of St. Louis, Missouri, defeating the St. Louis municipal link star, 7 and 5, after having held a 1 up lead in the morning round.

J. W. Sweetser of New York, New York, won from L. E. Bunning of Chicago, Illinois, 4 and 3, and will meet Evans today.

R. A. Gardner of Chicago, Illinois, scored a brilliant victory in his match with T. D. Armour of Scotland, by 4 and 3, after being 3 down at lunch time. Gardner today will meet R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, who yesterday easily beat Robert Stein, champion of Seattle, Washington, 7 and 6.

W. I. Hunter of Deal, England, kept Great Britain in the running by defeating S. Manion, Missouri State champion, 2 and 1. Today Hunter will match his skill against the brilliant player from Atlanta, Georgia, R. T. Jones Jr., who yesterday defeated Dr. O. F. Willing of Portland, Oregon, 3 and 2.

The Hunter-Manion match developed into the best of the day, though in the morning only a scattering gallery of less than 50 persons was following the pair. The lead changed hands a dozen times during the day and the outcome was in doubt until the brilliant British player pitched a malleable shot to within three feet of the pin and sank the putt for a par 4 on the seventeenth hole of the afternoon round. By that time the gallery had grown until more than 3000 persons were lined along the fairways and around the greens to watch the struggle between the last surviving St. Louisian and the only overseas player remaining in the title contest.

There were several breaks in the match and for closeness of play and as a spectacle the match could not have been excelled. Each made the first nine holes in 37 and they made the first turn all square. Manion missed a chance of taking the lead at number 10 by missing a three-foot putt for a birdie 3 and did go ahead with a par on the eleventh hole. He increased his lead when Hunter played poorly on the long thirteenth, but lost half of his margin when he pitched into the sand on the short sixteenth and took 5 to Hunter's par 3. Hunter won the seventeenth with a 4 to Manion's 5, squaring the match.

Then came an incident. Hunter was unfortunate on the eighteenth. Both drives were good and both hit their second shot over the green. Manion's stopped just at the edge of the putting surface, while Hunter's, an unusually high mid-iron shot, buried itself in the soft mud on the hillside bordering the far side of the green. The top of the ball was barely visible and Hunter appealed to the officials, to see if he could clear the mud away so that he might get at the ball. They decided that the ball had to be played as it was and Hunter, chopping it out of the mud, stroked it over the green and took 6. Manion scoring a par 4.

In the afternoon round, Hunter squared the match with a birdie 3 at the second hole and went 1 up with a par 3 on the third. Manion won the fourth, squaring the match, and won the fifth, taking the lead. Hunter's par 4 won the sixth and again made the match all square.

Manion again took the lead at the seventh, and Hunter squared it at the eighth with a birdie 3. A birdie 3 on number nine put the Englishman 1 up, and Manion squared it on the tenth with a brilliant 4 after being in a sand trap on his second. The St. Louisian took the short twelfth and went 1 up; only to have the Briton come back with another birdie on the long thirteenth, a 4 to Manion's 5. The fifteenth in 5 to Manion's 7 put Hunter 1 up, and the sixteenth was halved in 3, though Manion was in a sand trap on his iron shot from the tee.

The seventeenth was a dramatic hole. Hunter's second rolled over the bank and stopped in a cinder path five feet beyond the green. Manion on his third stroke was short and on his third left himself an eight foot putt.

The gallery surrounded the green, the only opening being opposite where Hunter was preparing for his shot. He played it bravely, his malleable niblick pitching the ball high into the air. The ball fell, rolled six inches and stopped, three feet from the pin. Manion missed his fourth and when

Hunter sunk his the match was over. The summary:  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round  
H. R. Johnston, St. Paul, defeated Francis Oumet, Boston, 1 up.  
J. F. Guilford, Boston, defeated Dewey Weber, La Grange, 3 and 2.  
The winners of the first round were:  
J. W. Sweetser, New York, defeated L. E. Bunning, Chicago, 4 and 3.  
R. A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated T. D. Armour, Scotland, 4 and 3.  
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, defeated Robert Stein, Seattle, 7 and 6.  
W. I. Hunter, England, defeated J. S. Manion, St. Louis, 2 and 1.  
R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, defeated Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, 3 and 2.

CONFERENCE HAS  
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

"Big Ten" Colleges Expect to Have One of the Best Football Seasons This Fall in the History of That Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—From advance indications the 10 universities of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are facing one of the most interesting football seasons in many years. While the race for the championship does not get under way until October 1, two conference eleventh action this Saturday in practice games with colleges they are sure they can defeat without too much effort.

With the dominant teams of last year apparently broken up by the loss of stars, and some of the weaker teams of recent years reporting augmented squads and a few potential leaders among the recruits, the title scramble should be close and full of suspense.

In general, expectations are that attendance records will be surpassed this fall, as there is in evidence an unusually keen public interest in the news of prospects and progress in training from the various camps. At a majority of the Big Ten games, last year was one of the most prosperous ever enjoyed.

Early attention, of course, will be focused on the teams that get into action first, Indiana University and Northwestern University. The Hoosier institution will be visited by Franklin College, which was swamped in last year's opener, 47 to 0. Northwestern will receive Beloit College on the Evanston gridiron, a minor institution which, it is expected, will not force the Purple to show many tricks.

Only 34 men responded to the initial call of E. O. Stehm, head coach at the Indiana College. Most of these were inexperienced men, and they presented a training task of some difficulty. The team will be led by John Kyle '22, one of the best fullbacks the Crimson has had in recent years. Among the 11 veterans who are back in uniform, in addition to Captain Kyle, is William McCaw '22, star guard for two seasons.

In starting his second season as football coach at Northwestern, E. W. McDewitt was favored by a turnout of 50 candidates, the largest squad in recent history of the Purple. With the advantage of knowing what his veterans can do under fire, and with a good line on the ability of his sophomores recruits, Coach McDewitt should turn out a machine of greater power than last year, when these factors were to him an unknown quantity. The team is led by S. E. Hathaway '22, a sturdy center.

His thirtieth year at University of Chicago promises to be one of the best, in regard to football, for Prof. A. A. Staggs, veteran athletic director. The scheduling of home and home games with Princeton University, the first to be played October 22 at Princeton, the second at Staggs Field in 1922, has been an attraction to football fans and brought out a heavy showing of candidates this fall. C. E. McGuire '22, for two years a star guard and tackle, is captain.

Coach F. H. Yost, at University of Michigan, according to reports, is optimistic over his prospects. He has a number of veterans, and lacks only two strong, experienced tackles. R. J. Dunne '22, guard and end, is captain of the Wolverines.

At Ohio State University, where the Conference championship crown of last year was bestowed, Coach J. W. Wiley is dealing with the problem of replacing C. R. Stinchcomb '21, star halfback, who was lost by graduation. C. E. Meyers '22, end, is captain. Two star ends have been lost at University of Illinois: C. R. Carmy '22 and E. N. Hallstrom '23. Coach R. C. Zuppke has lost several backfield veterans from last year's squad. Lawrence Walquist '22, halfback, who performed brilliantly last year on the sending end of forward passes, is captain.

Coach H. H. Jones is again developing a forward passing team at University of Iowa, with all plays built around A. A. Devine '22, the all-around quarterback, who can kick, run or forward pass with equal skill. A new coach is wrestling with the football problems at Purdue University. W. H. Dietz succeeding A. G. Scanlan, E. R. Carman '23, end, is captain.

University of Minnesota, which lost all of its games last year in the conference, has given H. L. Williams, veteran coach, the task of entirely rebuilding his team. Forty candidates turned out at the start of practice. Lawrence Teberg, last year's leading Gopher tackle, is captain. Reports from University of Wisconsin indicate that Coach J. R. Richards will put another strong contender into the championship race. G. M. Sundt '22, who has played football in a number of games in the last two years, is leading the Badgers.

CALIFORNIA HAS  
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Only Three of Last Year's Championship Football Team Are Not Available for This Year's Varsity Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—"The greatest ever" is the prediction of enthusiastic undergraduates on the opening of varsity football at the University of California this fall. California has never had a better outlook, nor has anticipation of the coming schedule ever been more keen than this fall. In addition to material which will be sure to furnish a powerful eleven to represent the Blue and Gold, California has the promise of hard competition from her conference rivals and with an eager backing both from the students and the public, is bound to make history.

Only three men will be missing from last year's first squad. These are Capt. O. C. Majors, graduated; A. B. Sprott, halfback; Karl Deeds, halfback. These men were stars, but there are, the second-string men of last year, who gave them a hard battle for the varsity to replace them and a wealth of new material.

A review of the material shows R. A. Berkey '23 and H. B. Muller '23 as the two best ends. However, C. E. Stephens '23, who played against Ohio State University last year, will be a likely candidate and K. L. Engstrom '23, who was at the Davis Farm last year, will be back. He played on the varsity two years ago. At tackles there will be D. N. McMillan '22, C. J. Dean '22, S. N. Barnes '22, and Charles Toney '22, all of whom saw varsity action in the 1920 schedule. A. L. Heidt '24 is a promising line player from last year's freshman team who should be wearing a varsity sweater in a couple of years. L. D. Crammer '22, W. V. Clark '22, and S. R. Nickerson '24 are the best prospects for the guard position. Clark should win the place vacated by Captain Majors of last year's team unless one of the tackles should move in toward the center.

Capt. G. H. Latham '22 is sure of the center position and will be a tower of strength with his experience, endurance and general ability to rise to any occasion which may come up. Latham and Crammer are the most rugged members of the team. They played practically all of every game on the schedule last year.

With but one change in the line which proved so powerful last year, and that change one which involves a man who played a good percentage of the time, the California forwards promise to be better than ever. While the above men may not line up when the important games come along, the quality of those who displace them for varsity positions is sure to be high and the wealth of substitutes assures a powerful organization in every game.

In the backfield there will be a difficult job ahead of anyone who tries to displace the quarterback of last year, C. F. Erb '22. Erb has the kind of aggressive ability which makes for an ideal pilot and his tackling makes him one of the best defensive men on the team.

I. F. Toomey '22 will be back at his old place at halfback unless one of the other candidates can show enough ability to displace him. To fill the other halfback position left vacant by A. B. Sprott is the most difficult job before the coaching staff this year. Not through lack of material but because a backfield man who runs in the open field, backs the line, passes, kicks and tackles, gets into every play and performs with equal brilliance in each department is found only on rare occasions and at long intervals. However, W. E. Ellis '22 should prove one of the best backs on the Coast this year and he will be given a hard battle for the position by W. S. Bell '22 and M. E. Van Sant '23. At fullback Archie Nisbit '22 and J. B. Morrison '22 kick equally well. Nisbit is a fine backer, but Morrison can hit and run the open field in good shape. The two will probably alternate.

Coach Andrew Smith heads the list of mentors who will put this squad in shape. Coach Smith has built a winning team playing the American game in a college where Rugby has been played for years. He has won the confidence and admiration of the student body and established a reputation all over the country.

In command of the linemen is B. A. Rosenthal, who was here last year. He will be assisted by W. A. Gordon, considered California's greatest tackle, who played two years ago on the first American team after Rugby was abandoned. C. M. Price will be in charge of the second varsity, with Paul Mohr, a former varsity man, as his assistant. A. B. Sprott will coach the freshman. He is the star pupil of the Smith system and should develop a squad of first-year men well schooled in the system, which they will use on the varsity in the next few years.

CRUIKSHANK IS CHAMPION

SYRACUSE, New York—Robert Cruikshank of the Essex Country Club, Montclair, New Jersey, won the New York State open golf championship for 1921. His total score for the 72 holes of medal play at the Bellevue Club course was 298. W. C. Hagen and M. J. Brady, both of Detroit, Michigan, tied for second honors with cards of 305. E. French of Youngstown, Ohio, and Cyril Walker, the Englewood (New Jersey) star, each turned in a total score of 307 to divide the fourth and fifth prize.

GIANTS WIN WHILE  
PITTSBURGH LOSES

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING  
New York ..... 31 ..... 819  
Pittsburgh ..... 28 ..... 785  
St. Louis ..... 25 ..... 750  
Boston ..... 22 ..... 715  
Brooklyn ..... 21 ..... 697  
Cincinnati ..... 19 ..... 655  
Chicago ..... 18 ..... 640  
Philadelphia ..... 17 ..... 633

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 0 (7 innings)  
New York 4, Chicago 7  
Boston 7, St. Louis 4  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (postponed)

GAME TODAY  
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh

GIANTS WIN FROM CUBS  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The New York Giants gained a full game on Pittsburgh by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 9 to 7, Wednesday while Pittsburgh was losing to Brooklyn. The Cubs were leading in the seventh, but a four-run rally in the eighth gave the Giants a victory. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 1 2 0 1 0 0 4 0 ..... 9 14 1  
Chicago ..... 0 2 4 1 0 4 0 0 ..... 7 14 0  
Batteries—Nash, Douglas, Sheet, Toney and Smith; Snyder, Martin, Freeman, Jones, Ponder and O'Farrell. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BRVES WIN FROM ST. LOUIS  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—A ninth inning rally gave Boston a 7-to-6 victory over the Cardinals Wednesday. The Braves opened the game by scoring five runs in the first inning and one more in the second, but were tied by the Cardinals in the sixth. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston ..... 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..... 7 10 2  
St. Louis ..... 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 ..... 6 12 1  
Batteries—Watson and O'Neill; Walker, Bailey, North, Sheardell and Almsmith. Umpires—Hart and Brennan.

BROOKLYN BEATS PITTSBURGH  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Brooklyn defeated Pittsburgh, 2 to 0, Wednesday in the first game of a scheduled double-header. Rain stopped the game at the end of the seventh inning and caused the cancellation of the second game. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..... 2 7 0  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..... 0 4 1  
Batteries—Mitchell and Taylor; Morrison and Gooch. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CLEVELAND IS ONLY  
ONE POINT FROM LEAD  
AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
New York ..... 30 ..... 829  
Cleveland ..... 29 ..... 828  
St. Louis ..... 24 ..... 751  
Washington ..... 23 ..... 720  
Detroit ..... 20 ..... 697  
Chicago ..... 18 ..... 640  
Philadelphia ..... 17 ..... 635

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Cleveland 5, Boston 1  
Washington 4, Chicago 3  
Washington 4, Chicago 3  
Detroit at New York (postponed)  
St. Louis at Philadelphia (postponed)

SENATORS DOUBLE WINNERS  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Washington defeated Chicago in both games of a double-header, winning the first game 3 to 2 and the second 4 to 3. The scores by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..... 3 6 1  
Chicago ..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 ..... 2 9 1  
Batteries—Phillips and Garrity; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

RED SOX LOSE TO CLEVELAND  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland climbed to within one point of the New York Highlanders yesterday by scoring a 5-to-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland ..... 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 ..... 5 9 1  
Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ..... 1 5 3  
Batteries—Caldwell, Morton, Thorman, and O'Neill; Jones and Walters. Umpires—Nailin, Wilson and Chitt.

CAPTAIN BALLARD WINS  
CAMP PERRY, Ohio—Capt. J. L. Ballard of the 2d United States Infantry is the winner of the Camp Perry shotgun championship match of the National Rifle Association tournament here. Captain Ballard had a string of 99 out of a possible 100 targets. Capt. E. C. Crossman, Los Angeles, and W. W. Miller, Shillington, Pennsylvania, were tied for first place with 98 each, until Captain Ballard made his spectacular finish.

MRS. VANDERBECK WINS  
SHAWNEE ON DELAWARE, Pennsylvania—Finishing the last holes in a stroke under par, Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, former national title holder, turned seeming defeat into victory over Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook, New York, erstwhile metropolitan champion, in the final round of the woman's golf tournament on the links of the Shawnee Country Club Saturday, 1 p.

FENWAY PARK  
Today at 3:15  
Red Sox vs. Cleveland  
Start at 2:30 p.m. Phone Beach 1000

A. A. MAILEY TAKES  
ALL TEN WICKETS

Is the Second Australian Ever to Have Performed This Feat Against English County Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELTEMHAM, England—A. A. Mailey, the well-known Australian "googlie" bowler, took all 10 wickets in Gloucestershire's second innings when that county entertained the Australian touring cricket team at Cheltenham recently. Mailey is the second Australian ever to have performed this feat against an English county side in England, his predecessor to the honor being W. P. Howell, who dismissed all 10 Surrey men at the Oval in 1899. This was Howell's first game in England. The feat has been quite common during the 1921 season, Mailey being the fifth bowler to meet with such success.

Gloucestershire lost to the Australians by an innings and 134 runs, and this result is hardly surprising when the strength of the touring side is considered. In June, Gloucestershire secured an honorable draw with the Australians at Bristol, and the crowds which came to Cheltenham to watch the return match constituted a record in the history of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club. The Australians won the toss, and after H. L. Collins had left at 45, Warren Bardsley and C. G. Macartney gave a fine display of batsmanship. The latter gave the more finished and varied exhibition, but both played faultless cricket for two hours, scoring at the rate of 100 runs an hour without once lifting the ball.

Then, as often happens in cricket, there was a sudden change, three wickets falling in 20 minutes. This had a quieting effect, and W. W. Armstrong and J. M. Gregory were not so rapid in their scoring. Nevertheless, Gregory put in some big hits, often in the air, but always safe. The pair left at 380, and the remainder of the innings was comparatively commonplace. The total of 438 was completed in just five hours. Gloucestershire's batting was adversely affected by poor light on the second day of play, and not till R. P. Keigwin was joined, first by F. G. Robinson and then by W. H. Rowlands, was there any good scoring. Keigwin played finely, coming right down the pitch and driving the slow bowlers' deliveries time after time, although Armstrong and Mailey were both in form. P. Mills hit briskly at the end, but a follow on was inevitable.

The light by this time had improved greatly, and C. S. Barnett, on resumption, set to work at once, quickly scoring 25 out of 34. Then came a lull until, with the scoreboard at 59 runs for five wickets, Keigwin joined Rowlands. The two amateurs treated the crowd to half an hour's free hitting, 56 runs being added before stumps were drawn. Next day F. J. Seabrook and Keigwin continued to score at a fastish rate until the latter was caught out at cover point when trying to drive a ball from Mailey. The interest for the rest of the game centered on Mailey, and when the Australian had caught and bowled Seabrook, he lost little time in polishing off the Gloucestershire innings. The summary:

AUSTRALIANS  
H. L. Collins, C. Barnett, b Bessant ..... 15  
W. Bardsley, 1 b w, b Bessant ..... 121  
C. G. Macartney, b Parker ..... 121  
C. E. Pellew, c Mills, b Parker ..... 1  
J. M. Gregory, b Mills ..... 78  
W. W. Armstrong, b w, b Parker ..... 22  
E. R. Mayne, b Parker ..... 19  
S. R. Ryder, not out ..... 39  
E. L. Hendry, b Mills ..... 0  
H. Carter, b Mills ..... 9  
A. A. Mailey, c Dipper, b Parker ..... 3  
Extras ..... 16  
Total ..... 438

GLoucestershire  
1st Inn. 2d Inn.  
C. S. Barnett, b ..... 3  
Armstrong, b ..... 25  
C. G. Macartney, b ..... 4  
Gregory ..... 7  
R. P. Keigwin, c ..... 65  
Carter, b Hendry ..... 47  
E. Smith, b w, b ..... 1  
W. R. Hammond, b ..... 1  
Gregory ..... 0  
F. G. Robinson, b ..... 18  
Hendry ..... 18  
W. H. Rowlands, c ..... 4  
Mayne, b Hendry ..... 23  
F. J. Seabrook, b ..... 30  
Mills ..... 3  
P. Mills, not out ..... 18  
C. W. L. Parker, c ..... 8  
Carter, b Mailey ..... 2  
Bessant, b Mailey ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 175

BOWLING ANALYSIS  
AUSTRALIANS  
Parker ..... 0 ..... 50 ..... 2 ..... 148 ..... 5  
Bessant ..... 19 ..... 2 ..... 106 ..... 2  
Mills ..... 27 ..... 4 ..... 129 ..... 3  
Keigwin ..... 3 ..... 0 ..... 16 ..... 0  
Hammond ..... 3 ..... 2 ..... 22 ..... 0  
GLoucestershire  
O. M. R. W.  
Gregory ..... 19 ..... 5 ..... 87 ..... 3  
Armstrong ..... 21 ..... 5 ..... 53 ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3

NORTHERN RUGBY  
FOOTBALL UNION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England—Features of the opening games of the 1921-22 season in the Northern Rugby Football Union were the victories of Featherstone Rovers, Wigan, Leeds, and Broughton Rangers. The first-named club was making its initial appearance in the league competition, and must be congratulated upon its win by 17 points to 3 over Bradford Northern. Speedy and vigorous in attack, staunch in defense, and possessed of an ability to utilize scoring opportunities, the Rovers showed a marked superiority. At halfback, J. Williams and J. Kirkham did much to bring about the scoring of the winners' tries. They were very well served by their forwards. Reeves and J. Denton, three-quarterbacks, also played well, as did W. Clements among the forwards. On the Bradford side, T. Murphy appeared to be the best player. Wigan showed remarkable skill in disposing of Widnes by 21 to 0. The winners' forwards played better than at any time last season. On its showing in this match, the Wigan team should do well. Leeds administered a severe trouncing by 22 to 8 to last season's league leaders, Hull. The sterling work of the Leeds forwards and the smartness of W. Britain and Binks at the base of the scrum paved the way to victory. Only Edward Rogers and Robert Taylor appeared to be capable of effective play for Hull. William Batten and W. J. Stone did not reveal their customary skill.

Broughton Rangers were far superior to Warrington, and fully earned a victory by 30 points to 2. Several new forwards have been introduced into the Rangers team, with happy results. W. Young played a resourceful game at fullback for the Rangers, and the three handled accurately, better being much speedier than the Warrington backs. If the Rangers can maintain this form, they will fully extend all the teams they meet during the season. The best game of the day was undoubtedly that played between St. Helen's Recreation and Leigh. Both teams played exceedingly well, and showed surprising form for the first game of the season.

After one hour's play in which neither side had scored, despite tremendous effort, the Leigh right wing was caught off guard, and J. Greenall went over at the corner. From this point it looked likely that the Recreation would win, but the Leigh forwards went down the field with a fine dribble, and were stopped only inches short of the line. Securing the ball from the next scrum, the halves passed rapidly, and Thomas Clarkson, fullback, ran forward with excellent judgment to take part in the movement amongst the three. Thus, C. C. Braund was enabled to score the equalizing try a few minutes before the close of play. The teams were so evenly matched that it must be said that any other result but a draw of 3 little time in polishing off the Gloucestershire innings. The summary:

WARRINGTON  
W. Bardsley, 1 b w, b Bessant ..... 121  
C. G. Macartney, b Parker ..... 121  
C. E. Pellew, c Mills, b Parker ..... 1  
J. M. Gregory, b Mills ..... 78  
W. W. Armstrong, b w, b Parker ..... 22  
E. R. Mayne, b Parker ..... 19  
S. R. Ryder, not out ..... 39  
E. L. Hendry, b Mills ..... 0  
H. Carter, b Mills ..... 9  
A. A. Mailey, c Dipper, b Parker ..... 3  
Extras ..... 16  
Total ..... 438

GLoucestershire  
1st Inn. 2d Inn.  
C. S. Barnett, b ..... 3  
Armstrong, b ..... 25  
C. G. Macartney, b ..... 4  
Gregory ..... 7  
R. P. Keigwin, c ..... 65  
Carter, b Hendry ..... 47  
E. Smith, b w, b ..... 1  
W. R. Hammond, b ..... 1  
Gregory ..... 0  
F. G. Robinson, b ..... 18  
Hendry ..... 18  
W. H. Rowlands, c ..... 4  
Mayne, b Hendry ..... 23  
F. J. Seabrook, b ..... 30  
Mills ..... 3  
P. Mills, not out ..... 18  
C. W. L. Parker, c ..... 8  
Carter, b Mailey ..... 2  
Bessant, b Mailey ..... 2  
Extras ..... 3  
Total ..... 175

LONDON WINS PENNANT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
LONDON, Ontario—The London club has won, for the second consecutive year, the championship pennant of the Michigan-Ontario Baseball League, a minor organization to which unusual interest attaches by reason of its international character. London won the first series of the season and the Play-Off Club the second, so that the play-off series here maintained the character of an international league.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL RESULTS  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
EDINBURGH, Scotland (Wednesday)—In the Scottish Association Football League today Motherwell defeated Dundee by 2 goals to 1. Clydebank drew with Aberdeen, as did Kilmarnock with St. Mirren, the score in each case being 1 to 1. At Glasgow, the Albion Rovers defeated Queens Park by 4 goals to 0, on Tuesday evening.

IRISH FOOTBALL  
SEASON BEGINS

Two Semi-Final Ties for the Belfast Alhambra Cup Are Held on the 27th of August

BELFAST, Ireland—Two semi-final ties for the Belfast Alhambra Cup, in which Linfield defeated Glentoran by 1 goal to 0 and Cliftonville defeated Distillery by a similar score, marked the opening of the 1921-22 Irish Association football season on August 27. In the game between Glentoran, the Irish Cup holder, and Linfield, the sides showed many changes from last season's teams. The Linfield team was, perhaps, the more changed of the two. It just managed to win, the only goal being scored by Gerald Morgan, who was playing in the center-half position, 10 minutes after half-time. Cliftonville, an amateur side which was very successful in 1920-21, has evidently a good team again this season. It defeated Distillery at Glentoran's ground by a goal scored from a penalty by William Heggart, a new center-forward. As the Cliftonville men were without Harold Risk, their center-half, for the greater part of the game, their victory must be accounted a meritorious one. They also had to call upon a reserve goal keeper, as Nathaniel Adams, their international custodian, was an absentee.

CAMBRIDGE VARSITY  
LACROSSE CLUB

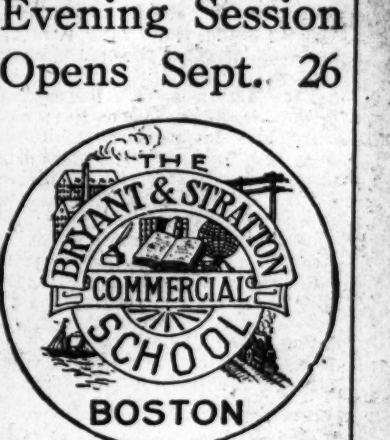
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—C. W. R. Jenkins of Downing College has been elected the captain of Cambridge University Lacrosse Club for the forthcoming season, with John Lord, Christ's, as honorary secretary and S. Le Roy Switzer, Fitzwilliam Hall, as honorary treasurer. Lord replaces B. G. Lampard-Vachell, Pembroke, who put in such a lot of work when the club was revived after the war years. The game of lacrosse has been in vogue at Cambridge longer than it has at Oxford University, and a Light Blue team won the competition for the Southern Flagg so far back as 1884.

This season's inter-university match between Oxford and Cambridge has been arranged, tentatively, for March 2, 1922. In this matter of inter-university clashes, both Oxford and Cambridge can claim six victories out of the 13 matches played. Although lacrosse was not taken seriously at Oxford until 1902, the Dark Blues have usually managed to field strong sides. Last season's match, it will be remembered, ended in a victory by 15 goals to 3 for Oxford. A fortnight prior to the projected date for the 1921-22 inter-university fixture, Cambridge will play a match against Manchester University.

CHAMPIONS DEFEND TITLE

NEW YORK, New York—The Swedish-American Athletic Club of Brooklyn retained its championship trophy in the annual fall title track and field meet of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League held at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, Sunday. The home borough athletes accumulated the overwhelming total of 34 points in the seven events contested. The Swedish Athletic Club of Bridgeport, Connecticut, finished second with 14; the Finnish-American Athletic Club of Brooklyn was third with 10 and the Aland Athletic Club, the only other contending club, finished fourth with 5 points.

SCHOOLS  
Evening Session  
Opens Sept. 26

Office Open Until 8 P. M. This Week  
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
New Bulletin, giving information regarding all Sessions, sent on request  
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BOOKLET MAY INTEREST



## NATIONAL FREEDOM IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Self-Determination Shown to Be Only One of Many Governing Factors and Sometimes Impossible in Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—It was only natural in the aftermath of such a great struggle against ambitious aggression on the part of one of the greatest nations of the world, in which many small nations were nearly trampled out of existence, that there should be a violent reaction toward the highest ideals of national freedom. The high contracting parties to the peace treaty, therefore, and the founders of the League of Nations adopted as a first policy that all peoples, great and small, should be allowed "self-determination," that is to say, free growth in their own natural territories without fear of domination by some more powerful neighbor.

This idea of self-determination is excellent in theory, but it is impossible in practice to adhere to it blindly as a basis because, on close investigation, it proves to be a policy pure and simple and therefore one of many governing factors. In the first place, if such nation, great or small, is allowed to determine its boundaries, its future and its foreign relations, it will soon be found that different nations have excellent ideas on the same subject, but which unfortunately are directly conflicting.

It is interesting to consider how far portions of the Monroe Doctrine are in contradiction to the policy that each South American state should be allowed self-determination. Again, Italy since the days of the Roman Empire, has held certain national views on the subject of control of the Adriatic coast of the Adriatic which have always conflicted with the ideas of the local inhabitants, the Croats and Albanians. How far back into history it is necessary to go to reach a true basis for an impartial judge to solve questions of conflicting territorial claims must always be a matter of opinion.

### Race Upon Race

Unfortunately all the races of Europe, if not of quite the whole world, have been built up by wave after wave of migrating and invading peoples who established themselves one on top of the other, afterward absorbing one another's language and customs in varying degrees. Who can judge whether the present inhabitants of Ireland have any real claim to the country as a separate nation apart from Great Britain? Is not the vast majority of the population as much an intruder as the English, and is it not better to say that the present people of the United Kingdom are one mass of intruders into all parts of it?

For that matter what right has the Teuton invader to Germany? Ought not the League remnants in the Pyrenees to be given at least the whole of Spain, and if the Turk is allowed to remain in Constantinople which he conquered only a few centuries ago, why should he not be given all the other territory which he overran at the same time but which he has subsequently lost?

### Freedom Conditional

Mention of the Turk, however, leads to the particular consideration of the policy of self-determination as applied to the peoples of the Middle East, who, until liberated in the Great War, were under the subjection of Turkey. It was recognized by all the powers concerned at Versailles, that it was useless to grant self-determination to peoples, even those inhabiting well-defined areas, "who were not able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." Therefore, whilst declaring that certain peoples should eventually determine their own affairs, until they were able to stand alone they were to be protected by other powerful nations as sponsors.

These nations were to be responsible to the League of Nations for the well-being and development of such peoples, and, in the form of local administration instituted, were to be guided chiefly by the wishes of the people themselves. Thus the great nations were to fulfill "a sacred trust of civilization." The theory was excellent but how to apply it to such difficult spheres as Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia was a matter of much speculation, and it is only natural that different methods have been adopted in different places.

### France in Syria

In Syria the French have taken a firm line throughout, and it is doubtful if there will be a separate Syrian nation standing alone, because, perhaps, France prefers to retain complete domination of a sphere at the eastern end of the Mediterranean. General Gouraud has, therefore, taken over as much ground as he thinks he can turn into some kind of comprehensive whole including four big Arab towns. He has given the people the constitution which he thinks good for them, which consists roughly of a loose confederation of small sections bound together at present by the French. The system has, of course, not been acceptable to a large proportion of the population, but it seems to be working quite well. The country is quiet now apparently, and should become happy and prosperous even if never independent.

Then, next door to Syria there is Palestine where the British are trying in their usual rather over-far way to support the policy of development of national feeling and constitution, and at the same time to prevent one part of the population from carrying their self-determination to the extent of wiping out another part. Or some

## POLITICAL INTEREST IN BANKS ATTACKED

Legislation Urged to Remove Influence—Prohibition of Savings Departments in Trust Companies Is Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Legislation separating the banks from political influence and interest, and prohibiting the maintenance of savings departments by trust companies, was urged at the closing hearing held by a special committee appointed to consider revision of banking laws. These recommendations were made by Ellish Adlow, State Representative from Boston, who declared that some of the banks in the city "had descended to the level of pawnshops" until steps were taken to stop their operation.

Although five state-chartered banks in Boston have been closed within the last 15 months, involving more than \$40,000,000, the hearings held by the committee have been notably poorly attended, particularly by the public and those intimately concerned as depositors with the banks in question. The outstanding public apathy has shifted the burden of devising revision of the laws to the committee, aided in some measure by suggestions of bankers who have appeared, and by a few citizens interested in banks and banking legislation. In concluding its public sittings, however, the commission stated that testimony has demonstrated the obligation to effect banking law revision.

### Foreign Remittances

Giving one of the few arguments in favor of revision, Mr. Adlow asserted that some banks had extended facilities for accepting money from foreign-born residents to be sent to friends or relatives abroad, and speculated with the remittances. He declared that instances had occurred where money had been taken in for immediate forwarding and then held until the fluctuation in exchange values brought a profit to the speculating banker. The existing law relating to this sort of operation is inadequate, Mr. Adlow said, and some recourse should be provided the exploited person.

With regard to the banking situation, the speaker first condemned the existing methods of obtaining charters for banks. The power to grant charters for banks, he pointed out, was once in the hands of the General Court but now rests with a board composed of the bank commissioner, the State Treasurer and the commissioner of corporations. He said that such instances as the granting of a charter to a man "without 10 cents to his name" are not sound, and that the minimum amount of capital requirement should be increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000. Also, he said, the men applying for a charter, should be required to show a substantial part of the capital before the granting of a charter.

### Directorate Laws

"Touching upon the question of directorates," Mr. Adlow continued, "one trust company which is now closed, at one time or another had almost as many directors as it had depositors. The directors changed from week to week. None of them was in long enough to know just what was going on, with the result that one man alone knew the whole story. In my district there have been bank directors made over-night, on every street corner. The bank would get a man in for the sake of obtaining deposits from his brother, sister, father, or grandmother. Incompetent men have been running the banks. Directors should be chosen for a specific term and the number of shares owned by them should be increased. I believe also that the law is weak in defining the responsibilities of directors."

"Another point that needs attention was recently brought to light. A Boston banker, in a bank now closed, who started his institution with little or nothing but who wished to control his bank, manipulated some sort of a trust agreement whereby stockholders gave him their voting power for a period of years, which gave him control of the institution. This is unfair to the minority stockholders. It should be prohibited."

"There is nothing in the present laws providing criminal penalties for officials. The acceptance of a bonus should be further penalized. A banker should be compelled to notify the bank commissioner in the event of a loan being made to a concern in which he is interested. I have also known of men going to a bank and seeking a loan, whereupon the bank official would advise that they should purchase stock in the institution. In order to obtain the loan the men would buy stock from the officials at an exorbitant price. Bank officials should be prohibited from negotiating bank shares without the approval of the bank commissioner."

### LIMITING OF ARMAMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—POLAND, Maine.—"I think we shall see great good from the Conference to limit the armaments of the world," said Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator from Maine, upon taking his departure for Washington. "If we can limit armaments no nation can get so much invested in war equipment that it will be in the condition of Germany, unable to keep out of war."

## AUSTRALIA GREETING RETURNING PREMIER

Mr. J. Storey, Labor Premier of New South Wales, Found Inadequate Knowledge of Australian Matters in British Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office—SYDNEY, New South Wales.—"Hon. John Storey, As New South Wales calls the Labor Premier, is home again, and his welcome has been spontaneous and affectionate, perhaps the finest tribute of all coming from his friend, the King's representative, Sir Walter Davidson."

While in England, John Storey had a long audience with the King, was the guest of the Prince of Wales, and addressed the Mother of Parliaments for three hours. But it is not of such things that he prefers to talk. When he reached England he found many obstacles in his way owing to political antagonism apparently fostered from Australia. The kindly welcome given him by royalty did much to dispel the prejudice of which he bitterly complained. Ignorance of Australian matters was one difficulty which Mr. Storey had to overcome, and he tells his experiences with kindly humor.

Mr. Storey recalls an experience in the office of The Times: "A fortnight before I reached London, The Times had stated that New South Wales was bankrupt. I interviewed the manager. He told me that I quoted figures so easily that they seemed to run away and he would send his financial editor to interview me. The latter came the next day and I remarked that he did not seem to know much about Australia, because he was always so ready to write us down on incorrect information. He said that what had been published was supplied from my own country. I assured him that it was not supplied by any Australian. When I told him that we had \$800,000,000 worth of assets in New South Wales and that we only owed \$150,000,000 he professed astonishment and asked how it was made up. I left him a handy little year-book. There was still greater astonishment when I told him that half the population of New South Wales had money in the savings bank. He seemed surprised to learn that we had a savings bank in Australia. Apart from the lack of interest in Australian affairs, the London papers commended themselves to the visitor, who declared with appreciation that they gave every side a fair deal. Of the failure to print clean, constructive news regarding the Commonwealth, Mr. Storey says:

### Clean News Needed

"The newspapers give practically no space to Australian events worth knowing. I found that The London Times and other journals had given a column and a half to a certain trial and I complained strongly about it. They told me that the cost of a cable service operated against Australian news being given greater prominence, and I asked them who paid for such reports as that about the Mort-Torner case. A better and more adequate news service from Australia is very badly needed, and I even went to the length of suggesting that the Australian Government should pay for space in the principal papers if they would not give it to us gratuitously."

"With the Labor movement in England, Mr. Storey is frankly disappointed. He thinks it is very much behind the Australian Labor movement."

"The Labor men in England are awfully respectable, and all that," he says grimly. "They seem to be very anxious to copy the other fellow, with his academic style, but they seem always to be apologizing for being Labor men. One of them spoke in the House of Commons and said that although he had a rough exterior he had a good heart. I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself, and that he was just as good-looking and as good in every other way as the other fellow. If he could only wake up to the fact. The Labor members in the House of Commons are, however, described as 'a fine, earnest lot of men.' Mr. Lloyd George told Mr. Storey that instead of 50 Labor members there would be 500 or five times that number in a few years."

### Following a Good Example

His experiences in Japan, where the government treated him with the greatest courtesy, are those about which Mr. Storey likes to talk. In view of recent events in New South Wales, he listened with interest to a member of the Japanese Ministry, who told him that in order to get out of their industrial troubles they proposed to follow the Australian idea of industrial arbitration and a bill was being drafted to provide for such arbitration and for collective agreement. The Labor Premier has not disclosed his own comment. "While many things in Japan impressed Mr. Storey, he was shocked by the method of rice culture—thousands of women, with babies tied to their backs, working all day in water. The magnificent forestry work, with the trees running in such perfect regularity that they resemble great areas of wheat, he heartily admires. He tells the following against himself:

"When I told a great Japanese lord that we had had cedar in New South Wales he was greatly interested. 'Ah,' he said, 'where is it now?' 'It was burned off,' I explained. 'And what did you do to the man who burned it off?' was the next question. I could only say, 'We knighted him.' My Japanese friend thought it was wonderful. 'In our country,' he said, 'such a man would not have lived five minutes longer.'"

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**SHIPPING INTERESTS**  
**URGED TO COOPERATE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—The Foreign Commerce Club, composed of representatives of practically every line of shipping men, including railroad and steamship officials, insurance brokers, and allied businesses, held a dinner and meeting last evening at which A. F. Mack, formerly the president of the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company, spoke particularly of the aims of the Shipping Board with relation to the needs of this district. He asked for the cooperation of the shippers and brokers, and assured them that he had great hopes for the future of the United States Merchant Marine. He said that the board was very much interested in the needs of the port, especially in regard to the adjustment of through rates to remove any discrimination in favor of other ports or foreign vessels.

**MANY IMMIGRANTS HELD ON SHIPBOARD**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—In addition to 1700 immigrants now being detained on Ellis Island, pending determination of their cases by boards of special inquiry or directly by the Secretary of Labor, nine ships at their piers are now housing large numbers of persons who have arrived here and cannot find accommodations at the immigrant station. Most of these detained persons are held on account of the restrictive immigration law, as the September quotas for their respective countries have already been filled. These steamers include the Potomac, Berengaria, Corolla, Themistocles, Regina d'Italia, Orbita, Arabic, Lapland, Noordam and LaFrance.

**FLEET TO MOVE SOUTH**  
NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet, which has been basing in Narragansett Bay since last May, will close its stay here the last week of this month. The force will then leave for the south to hold maneuvers and to establish its southern base at Charleston, South Carolina, by October 12. The commander in chief of the force, Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, United States Navy, has announced that under present plans the force will again come to Narragansett Bay next year.

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320 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Strange Adventure of Five Men in a Boat

In 1818, a few years after the discovery of the Sumner Isles (Barro Colorado and Cap. Daniel) by the American ship, Captain Tucker is a hard taskmaster, more exacting than the usual run of commanders, and the colonists who have been landed by pretty stories to come out and make a nice life. So five of them get their heads together and decide to make an effort to escape. There is Richard Sanders, the ring-leader, who is a mariner, and William Goodwin, a ship carpenter, Thomas Harrison, a joiner, James Barker, a "gentleman," and Henry Paul, who seems to be nothing in particular. They appear before the Governor and ask leave to build him a fine little boat of two or three tons burden, one that can be used in all kinds of weather. Their master is very pleased with the plan and promises to furnish them with all the tools and material wanted. But a few days later, when he sends a lusty gang for his new boat, he finds that she has left the island the evening before and he knows whether she has gone.

Now there is a great to do, the governor storming and everybody running about the headlands looking for the craft. Presently, however, letters are discovered in the cabin of the Governor's ship addressed to the Governor and his friends which explain that the five boat builders cannot endure their treatment any longer and prefer rather to set sail for England in their little cockle-shell.

In the meantime the five brave men are far away, making toward England with a favoring breeze. Their provisions had been obtained by barter from the Governor's own ship, where Master Goodwin had told the sailors that although he would not be allowed to go with them yet, nevertheless he might well be in England before them. The master and his mate had learned secretly, but now they understood what he had meant. For three weeks all went well. Then a blustering gale blew in their teeth, delaying them exceedingly for a while. A few more days of pleasant sailing and they meet a French pirate ship or pirate from whom they request succor. But the pirates instead leave them with not so much as a cross-staff to observe with, and to obtain fuel for boiling their kettle they are compelled to chop out the floor and ribs of the boat.

Just as the food and water are nearly exhausted and the weather growing stormy, they spy the coast of Ireland and urge the boat toward land with hearts filled with gratitude and joy. And now all is changed. The Earl of Tomand greets them as though they were old friends, puts them up at his mansion and entertains them royally. He says he has never seen a braver deed than this crossing of 3000 miles of ocean in such a boat and "I think since God made the world the like navigation was never done, nor heard of."

With the exception of Richard Sanders, we know nothing more of these men, but presume that they had enough of roaming and settled quietly down in their beloved England. Sanders, however, soon started for the East Indies, and assisted in the capture of some Spanish ships. Among the booty seized was an old chest, which Master Sanders secured from a brother sailor at the price of three or four shillings. Now it happened that the chest was locked and the key lost, so he tried hard to sell it again at even less than he had paid for it. As no one would take it off his hands, it knocked about with him for a considerable time, "tossed, to and fro, as a thing he little regarded. At last, the day coming when he seemed to have nothing better to do, he seized an ax and broke the chest open, to find that it contained a thousand pound sterling in gold!

The happy mariner hurried back to England, bought a beautiful estate, settled his wife comfortably thereon, and then returned to the East Indies. It is plain to see that Master Sanders had a roving disposition, but what other adventures it got him into there is no means of knowing.

## Black and White

I have pink eyes, and a short tail, and short legs, and I am all white. Perhaps you will never guess who I am, so I will tell you I am a rabbit, and possess the name of Snow.

One day, oh, a week ago, how the time has flown—I was bought from a shop and carried home in a basket. After a time where do you think I found myself? Why, in a large space which my mistress called a hall.

Presently the door opened and my mistress entered, and something black rushed by me. I followed it into the dining room, as I thought I would like to introduce myself. As soon as I entered I heard a noise like this—Purrrrr. Then I heard my mistress saying, "Do you want some milk, Smute?" A saucer of milk was placed on the floor. "Smute," I repeated, "no, your name is Smute!" When the milk was placed on the floor I thought I would like some, too, but Smute gave me a gentle pat on the head as if to say, "You go off and get a nice lettuce, while I am drinking this milk." I ran out into the hall, wondering where the lettuce grew, and after a while perry ran after me. Oh, my! We did have a game. Smute ran upstairs and I followed him, but when I thought I had got him he ran down, and I turned round to go down after him, but I missed my footing and fell, bump, bump, bump to the bottom. Smute was looking at me and laughing, and I laughed too, and then my mistress gave me some nice fresh lettuce. Smute and I are the best of friends.



## Jack in the Pulpit



## Dicky's Hawaiian Trip

Dicky was a little canary bird, who sang most of the day in his little cage, which hung in the sun parlor. Dicky saw many interesting sights, because he could have a "bird's-eye view" of the outside and inside of the domain where he had made his home. One day, as Dicky was nibbling at his seeds and enjoying himself by throwing them in all directions, his eager eye chanced to rest on a book whose pages were waving to attract his attention.

"My, my," fluttered the leaves, "we've had a difficult time in attracting your attention, Mr. Dicky."

"Well, Mr. Booklet, now that you've got it what can I do for you?" answered Dicky, curving his head with a most interested attention.

"We've just been put here, and thought perhaps you would like to see our pretty pictures," replied the leaves all together.

"Why, if they are pretty and interesting I would. What is it all about?"

"Well, Mr. Dicky, you can call it your trip to the Hawaiian Islands. You know, of course, that they are situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. This first picture is the steamer that carries people to Honolulu from San Francisco. It is also the picture of the bay, where if you look closely you can see some boys diving for diamonds. This next picture is a street in Honolulu. Do you see those flower girls, and can you see in the distance the walls that surround the college grounds, which are covered with the night-blooming cereus? In the foreground are some ladies on horseback."

"Well," said Dicky, hopping from one perch to the other, "if I remember rightly, those are not like saddlebags."

"Oh no," fluttered the leaves of the book, as Mr. Breeze turned the next page. "Not at all like the saddles you have seen. They are called a 'pau' in other words, a long, bright-colored cloth which is draped over the horse. It covers the stirrups and almost touches the ground." "These are the surf boats," pointed out one of the leaves. "These canoes are made out of one

log. The canoes are so narrow that they must have outriggers. An outrigger," explained the booklet, "is a frame fastened to the side of a boat to help balance it."

"You know that all around the islands are rough coral reefs. These reefs make the waves dash up so high that it is sometimes hard for small steamers to come to the wharves, so the men go out in their canoes and bring the people in. I'm going to skip a few pages and show you the beautiful beach of Waikiki, four miles from Honolulu."

"A beautiful place," chirped Dicky. "I've heard a great deal about it, and it is very interesting, but will you be so kind as to keep the rest of the pages until tomorrow, because here comes my mistress and I want to show her the new song I have learned."

## The Traffic Officer

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
Bell buoy, bell buoy,  
Ding! ding! ding!  
Sailors listen for your song.

When the ships are going out  
You guide them with cheerful shout;  
When the boats are coming in  
You call out with welcome din;  
Like an officer, you know,  
Showing traffic how to go.

Ding! ding! ding!  
All year long,  
Thus you sing your pleasant song.

## About the Compass

Some say that a compass, with a needle pointing to the north, was first invented by an Italian about 600 years ago. But the Chinese claim to have invented and used the magnet 3000 years ago! The Chinese magnet was an odd little instrument, made in the shape of a man with one movable magnetic arm which pointed south, no matter in which direction his face was pointed. By the aid of this little one-armed pilot bands of pilgrims and traders, with caravans of loaded camels and horses, were enabled to find their way over the vast, trackless, grassy plains of Tartary, and seamen took an unerring course across the Indian Ocean.

## Just Bindweed

Dot was by the back fence, watching Dad weed the garden. He was cleaning out the bindweed. It had run up the fence, twisting around every wire, and was reaching over to the hollyhocks. Its many leaves, shaped like arrow heads, covered everything on which it grew. Here and there, too, the blossoms were showing, white or pinkish like some morning glories.

"What a horrid weed it is, Dad! It's the worst in your garden."

"It certainly makes me more work than others, Dot. Yet it is interesting, as are most growing things."

"I don't see why it keeps coming up and up, no matter how often you pull out the stalks. Are there lots and lots of seeds in the ground that haven't sprouted?"

"Possibly, but bindweed has another way of spreading. Look at the roots, Dot."

"Dot looked carefully at several of the pulled sprouts. Then she looked up, saying, 'Why, they are just white stalks. The roots must break off under ground. And they sprout again, don't they?'"

"Get your trowel and let us see what the roots look like," Dad smiled. Dot brought her trowel and dug. She kept on digging but found nothing until Dad told her to dig deeper. At last she looked up.

"I can't find any roots. But, Dad, what is this funny long whitish thing? It looks like a piece of macaroni without the hole through it."

"That's it," laughed Dad. "That's a piece of the main root. You find them running about under ground, not so far below the surface. Everywhere they go they send up little sprouts which grow up into these vines. Let us see how far this one goes."

So Dot dug with her trowel and Dad helped with a spade. They dug and dug, but the root went on and on until it went out of their reach under the cross fence. They found many other main and branch roots of the same kind.

"My!" cried Dot, I believe that root is as long as our house."

"Possibly. They are very, very long," answered Dad.

"Then how are you ever going to get rid of it?"

"It's difficult, unless these roots are

pulled out. Yet, bindweed does not like to work too hard, nor to struggle when it is useless to do so. If one keeps pulling out the sprouts at one spot, after a time the plant seems to give up, trying for a while, and goes elsewhere. By the way, do you see any in the lawn?"

"Why, Dad! There isn't any there."

"That's true. Grass roots are thick cushions and bindweed soon gives up trying to get through. If our yard were all in lawn there would be none of the weed. But look at the vine and see what else you can discover."

"I can see why it is called bindweed," said Dot after a moment. "It grows over bushes and plants, tying them firmly together. See, it goes round so tight, other plants can't grow well. And, she looked from one stalk to another, 'It always goes round from left to right.'"

"You are doing well, Dot. Look at other kinds of vines, sometime, and see in what direction they grow. Now look at the bindweed, over there in the next lot, where there are no tall objects."

"I see. It crawls on the ground when it can't climb. Yet, it does climb, too. It runs along until it finds something, even a grass stalk. Here's one which has gone a long, long distance to the sweet clover. And here's another which has gone a different direction to the sassafras bush. Why, the vines seem almost to have eyes!"

"Not that we know of, but they certainly seem able to find anything near at hand that will serve as a ladder."

"And Dad," Dot was now looking at the leaves of the vine, "you may not like bindweed, but some of the garden folks find it good to eat. There are holes in these leaves."

"Look for the folks, Dot."

Dot looked, but found nothing. She kept turning over the upper leaves, for she had learned that many of the garden folks hide on the under side. Suddenly she dropped on her knees and began searching through the weeds and grass.

"Dad," she cried, "something bright, like gold, seemed to drop from one of those leaves. I wonder what I'm trying to find it. Oh, here it is! Why,

Dad, it's bright gold, the prettiest thing!"

"A little beetle. Pick it up," It was not easy to catch, for it had a way of slipping quickly between grass-blades, and under leaves, but finally Dot caught it. It lay motionless in her hand—a tiny oval of sparkling gold, not larger than her smallest finger nail.

"You have found the best thing about the bindweed," said Dad. "That little beetle is the most beautiful insect in the garden. It usually hides under the leaves, so we do not often see it. If discovered, it often drops to the ground. Look at it now, Dot."

Dot looked and cried out, "Why, Dad, it isn't gold, it's a pearl. Was it the way the sun shone on it that made it gold?"

"No, but it can change color. It can be bright gold, dull gold, pearl, or other jewel colors. I call it the jewel of the garden."

"And the bindweed leaves are little green jewel boxes, then, aren't they, Dad? But isn't it funny to have jewels get right up and walk away? Dad, bindweed isn't all horrid, is it? You may have to make it behave, but I'm glad you have a little in the garden."

## About a Great Fair

All the fun of the fair! You all know all about that, don't you?—about swings and slide shows and sword swallowers and what not. But I wonder what you would think of a real fair such as that at Nijni Novgorod in Russia, as it was some years ago.

It seems to have a hard kind of a name, doesn't it? But never mind about the name, for "the fair" is the thing. And to the great fair at Nijni Novgorod come people, not just from the next town, but from all over the Old World. Thousands of miles they come afoot or on camel back from China, from Persia, from Turkey and Arabia, Syria and Armenia, all to sell their wares, once a year, at Nijni Novgorod.

There are really two towns, the permanent town and the "fair" town, the two being connected by a bridge of boats nearly a mile long. "In the 'fair' town," says one writer, "merchandise of \$24,000,000 worth is annually brought to market, and some 400,000 traders and visitors swell the population of the city." That is something like a fair, isn't it?

## Little Bunny

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear little Bunny, how do you manage  
With your fur so soft and thick?  
Do you brush it and comb it and smooth it each day  
With a nice little brushwood stick?

Do you wash it anew in the woodland stream,  
With its bubble and froth and foam?  
Then dry it while scampering over the fields,  
To your dear little Mammy and home?

## The Nightjar

The day is drawing to a close and in the deeper recesses of the wood the light is already fading. In a particularly sheltered spot is perched a bird—yes! it is a bird although it might easily pass for a stump on the branch of a tree. The broad flat head is sunk almost out of sight between a pair of long pointed wings now folded closely to its side, while the brown coloring, broken by bars of black and gray, blends wonderfully with its surroundings.

But the day's sleep is over and now the nightjar—for such it is—begins to go through the usual exercises of the newly awakened. The head is raised—two very large eyes blink and peer around, then the beak opens in a yawn displaying a mouth that literally reaches from ear to ear. After stretching first one wing and then the other, our friend drops from the perch and without any seeming effort threads his way through the thick wood and out of our sight. We can easily come up with him again, however, for already a gurgling rattle has commenced which continues to follow without difficulty, and as we get nearer the sound becomes surprisingly loud and penetrating. It cannot be called a song as it is just one long rattle, but because it is always associated with a summer's evening away in the pines on the edge of the common it is glad music and seems to add to the charm of the glorious surroundings. But this is only the first part of the nightjar's idea of a pleasant evening. All day he has sat out of the glare of the sun and now is a very hungry bird and probably does not consider his mouth one bit too big. Then those wonderful wings—what a feeling of freedom and joy must be his as he launches himself on the air. Like a flash he catches the top of an oak tree, then dives sideways, drops like an arrow or rises vertically, all with little visible effort or flapping of wings. A picture of grace and skill that suggests absolute mastery of the situation and perfection in the art of flying. May be it is just the joy of showing what he can do that prompts him to follow as we move away. Circling so near it almost seems he will alight on your shoulder. He now changes his note to a shrill whistle, but whether from the pleasure of company or annoyance it is hard to say. The light by this time has faded so that little more can be seen and the throbbing rattle now from one tree and now from another grows fainter as the common is left behind.

The nightjar is migratory, arriving in May and taking his departure in September, and is one of England's most welcome summer visitors.

## Railway Signals

"Did you notice that the train gives a long whistle just before it stops at a station?" asked Fred. Fred, his sister Bess and mother were on their way for a short visit at grandmother's.

Bess looked up quickly. She had been watching a little path that led away from the car tracks, up a grassy slope and disappeared into some lovely woods. "Does it?" she asked. "I'll listen and see. Ah, there it goes. One long whistle. Yes."

"And the train is slowing up!" cried Fred. "There! What did I tell you. It is a signal."

"The engine is talking, isn't it?" said Bess, growing interested.

The train drew up opposite a tiny station, paused while a man with a big traveling bag got on, paused awhile, then—

"Too-oo-oot! Too-oo-oot!" said the train, and started slowly away from the station.

"Two long toots must mean 'start again,'" said Fred.

"Why, so it does!" said Bess. "Dear me, I am going to listen to everything it says after this."

"So am I!" said Fred.

"Too-oo-oot! Too-oo-oot! Toot! Toot!" said the train.

"Now, what in the world does that mean?" asked Fred.

A voice from the seat behind them answered his question. It was the man who had just got on.

"I can tell you what that means, if you want to know," said the voice. "Two long and two short whistles like that mean that the train is about to cross a wagon road. See, there is the road. Now we've passed it."

"Oh, thank you very much for telling us," said Fred. "Do you know all the whistles?"

"I know every one of 'em," answered the man. "I'm a railroad man, you see. Listen, now! Did you hear the other train whistle to this one? Well, our engine gave two short blasts. That means, 'I understand. All right.' If it had given three long blasts instead of two 'it would have meant' something quite different. It would have meant, 'I want to back the train as soon as you are ready.' This signal is repeated until it is answered by the waving of a flag or a lantern. I tell you, you've got to keep your ears sharpened when you're running a train. A good deal depends on it, you know."

"I should think so!" said Fred. "There! What did that mean? It gave one short toot!"

"One short whistle is the call for brakes," said the man. "Hear the brakes grinding? We're slowing up, you see. Now listen again."

"Toot! Toot!" said the engine. "Two long whistles. That means that the brakes must be loosened, or thrown off again," said the man.

"My, this is interesting," said Fred. "What are the other signals?"

"Well, let's see. Four long blasts calls to flagmen who have been sent out to the north or east; four long and one short blast calls the flagmen from the south or west. Four short blasts is a call to flagmen, trainmen and switch-tenders, demanding to know what the matter is. 'Why don't you hurry and show the signal?' it says. Here is a sharp curve ahead of us. Watch for the man with a green flag. See, there he is! That means 'Go ahead, but be rather careful.' When you see a red flag, be on the lookout. It means, 'Put on brakes and stop at once.'"

"I shall have a lot of things to remember," said Fred.

"One more thing. If you hear five short whistles, all of the same length, that means that there is some unusual delay. On hearing this signal the brakeman must run back a quarter of a mile, perhaps, and place a torpedo on the track. Then, 200 yards farther still, another, and a few yards farther back, and another still. He must then go back to the first torpedo, and stand his red flag in his hand, until the signal from his train is sounded recalling him. On hearing it he picks up the single torpedo and returns with it, leaving the others. The two torpedoes mean, 'Move carefully, keeping a sharp lookout.' The single torpedo is a warning to apply air brakes, 'Shut off,' and 'Reverse,' and means 'Stop at once; an obstruction ahead.' You see there is a lot to remember."

"A lot! Well, I should say so!" "Toot!" said the engine.

"Are you ready, children? Bring your coat, Fred. Come, Bess. Here we are at last," said Mother from the seat in front.

"Good-by," said the man. "I reckon you know a thing or two about trains that you didn't know before."

"I rather think I do, thank you," said Fred.

## A Little Cricket

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A little cricket on the sand  
Was skipping on his way,  
When suddenly he came upon  
A book that open lay.

"I wonder now," he thought,  
Standing upon the page,  
"What curious work has here been wrought?"

Attention to engage?  
These rounds and straight, these slants and dots,  
In lines as still as they can be,  
Seem sort of funny talking things—  
I think they talk of me!

"Some writer man has put me down  
Within a story book—  
The pages up and down he scanned  
With a highly tickled look."

"It's me, I'm it. No doubt of that.  
It makes one feel important  
When one is really written down  
In a tale concordant."

And so he fiddled up and down  
In measures short and scrapping  
long,  
Back and forth across the page,  
A cricket's merry creaking song.



## THE HOME FORUM

Above the Timber-Line  
in the Rockies

"One day, while in a bleak upland above the timber-line, I paused by a berg-filied lake, a miniature Arctic Ocean, with barren rock-bound shores," relates Mrs. A. Mills in "The Rocky Mountain Wonderland."

"A partly snow-capped, half-frozen moor stretched away into an arctic distance. Everything was silent. Near by a flock of ptarmigan fed upon the buds of a clump of arctic willow that was dwarfed almost out of existence. I felt as though in the polar world. 'Here is the environment of the Eskimo,' I discoursed, to myself. 'He ought to be found in this kind of place. Here are icebergs, frozen tundras, white ptarmigan, dwarf willows, treeless distances. If arctic plants were transported down here on the Big Ice Floe, surely some Eskimo must have been swept along. Why didn't he stay? The climate was better, but perhaps he missed his blubber and sea food, and there was no midnight sun and the nights were extremely short. The pale and infrequent aurora borealis must have reminded him of better nights, if not better days. Anyway, even for the Eskimo, there is no place like home, even though it be in a domed and dingy ice house amid the snows and beneath the wonderful sky of northern lights.'"

"There are fields of varied wild flowers. Brilliant in color, dainty, beautiful, and graceful, they appear at their best amid the wild magnificence of rocky peaks, alpine lakes, and aged snow-fields, and on the far-extending lonely moorlands. Many of these flowers are your lowland friends, slightly dwarfed in some cases, but with charms even fresher, brighter, and more lovely than those of the blooms you know. Numerous upland stretches are crowded and colored in indescribable richness—acres of purple, blue, and gold. The flowers, by crowding the moist outskirts of snow-drifts, make striking encircling gardens of bloom. In contributed and unstable soil-beds, amid ice and boulders, they take romantic rides and bloom upon the cold backs of the crawling glaciers, and thus touch with color and beauty the most savage of wild scenes."

"The distribution and arrangement of the flowers, has all the charm of the irregular, and for the most part is strikingly effective and delightfully artistic. They grow in bunches and beds; the stalks are long and short; rock towers and barren debris crown meadow gardens and add to the attractiveness of the millions of mixed blossoms that dance or smile. Ragged tongues of green and blossoms extend for miles. One of the peculiarities of a few of these plants is that they have stems and axes horizontal rather than vertical. Others are masses of mossy, cushion-like bloom. In many cases

there is a marked enlargement of the root-growth, but the flowers compare favorably in size, sweetness, and brilliancy of coloring with their lowland relatives."

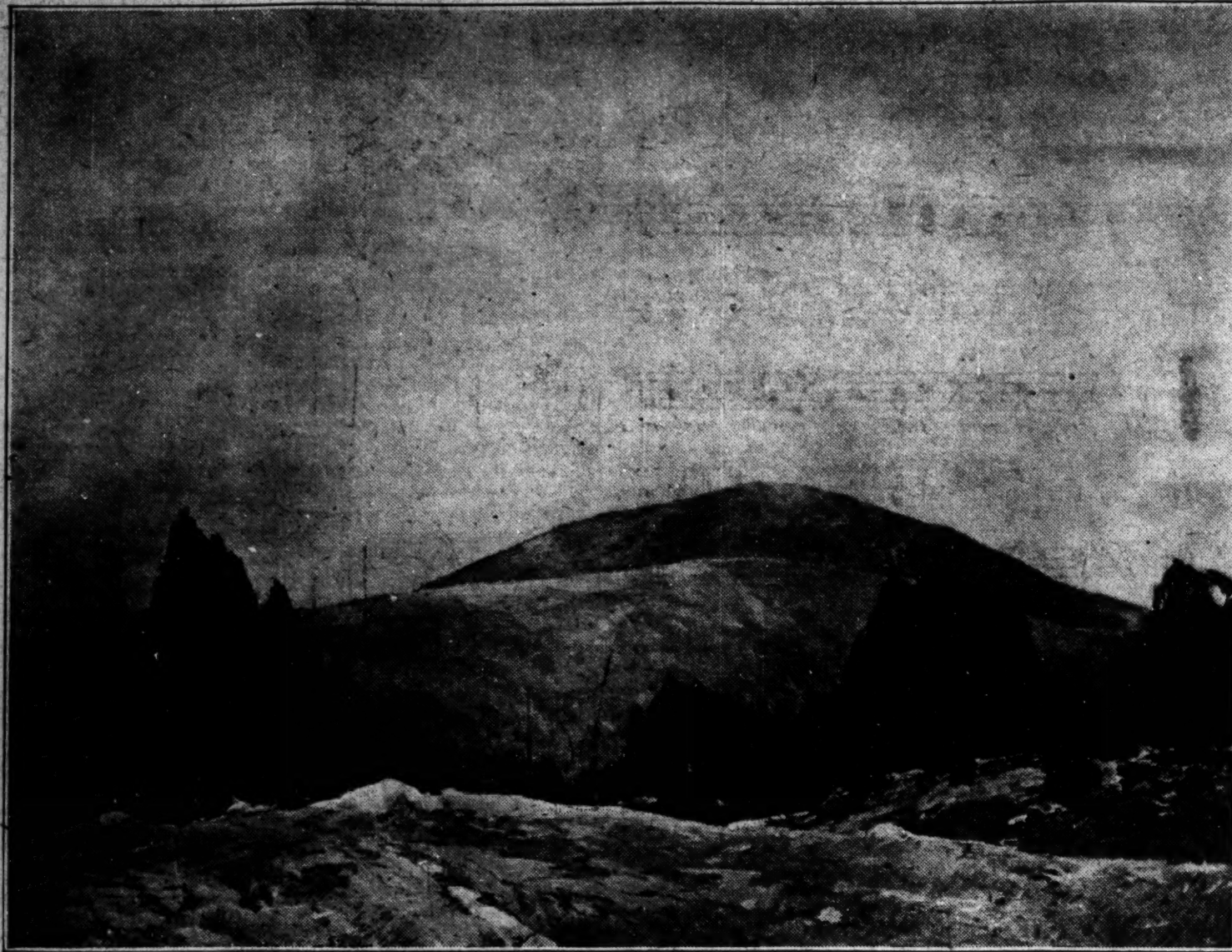
"Among the blossoms that shine in these polar gardens are the spring beauty, the daisy, the buttercup, and the forget-me-not. There are num-

On the Lagoons and  
the Lido

"The gondola is so intimately connected with life in the sea-city, that, of the pictures and impressions which one carries away, stored in the port-

vid green grass. Round the corner of the fort the current sweeps in and out of the Lido mouth, and the ancient water entrance to the city, and marks the water surface in swirls and varying tones of silver grey. . . . Everywhere there is a sense of space in sky and sea, and the pungent odor of sea-brine upon the air."

sandy square as the Giralda rises from the level of the street in Seville. One man built both, so runs tradition, and certainly the Kutubieh tower to-day reminds one greatly of the description of the Giralda when San Fernando drove out the Moorish King of Seville, and planted the banner with the Castles of Castille, above the town. The



"Mount Lovell" [New Hampshire], from the painting by Chauncey F. Ryder

Hampshire's Mountain  
Heights

For Ariel fancy takes her airiest flight, once more o'er Hampshire's mountain heights.

To view the flower-bright pastures bloom in grace  
By many a lowering hillside's swarthy base;

The fruitful farms, the enchanted vales, to view,  
And the coy mountain lakes' transcendent blue.

Or flash of sea-waves up the thunderous dune,  
With wan sails whitening in the midnight moon;

—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

## In Morocco City

In his book describing a journey in Morocco, R. B. Cunningham Graham writes:

"Once through the olive groves of Tamastuught, the city of Yusuf-ibn-Yachfin lay glistening on the plain, almost hilly down on the horizon. Above the forests of tall date palms which fringe the town, the tall mosque towers rose, the Kububieh and the minaret of Sidi Bel Abbas high above the rest. From the green gardens of the Aguedal the enormous stone-built pile of the Sultan's palace, all ornamented with fine marbles brought from Italy and Spain, towered like a desert-built Gibraltar over the level plain. Across the sea-like surface of the steppe long trains of camels, mules, and men on foot crawled, looking like streams of ants converging on a giant ant-hill, whilst in the distance the huge wall-like Atlas towering up, walled the flat country in as the volcanoes seem to cut off Mexico from the world outside. The situation of Morocco city much resembles that of Mexico, which has a pseudo-Oriental look, the flat-roofed houses and the palm trees completing the effect."

"A hot three hours brought us outside the city walls, and passing under the gate, which zig-zags like an old Scotch bridge, we emerged into the sandy lanes running between orange gardens, which form a kind of suburb of the town, and where the Sudanese blacks, the men from Dran and the Wad Nun, do mostly congregate. No one would ever think, from the aspects of the lanes unpaved and broken into holes by winter rains, that he was actually inside a city which is supposed to cover almost as much ground as Paris. Still, it took almost three-quarters of an hour to ride from the outside walls to the centre of the town. We passed through narrow lanes where camels jammed us almost to the wall; . . . dogs . . . skulked between our horses' legs, until at last we came out on an open space under the tower of the Kutubieh, in which square a sort of market was in progress, and a ring of interested spectators sat, crouched, and stood, intent upon a story-teller's tale. . . ."

" . . . I waited but a little and rode on, turning to take a good look at the great mosque and tower as I went. Outside the mosque, the name of which in Arabic means 'Mosque of the Books,' from the word 'Kitab,' a book, is not imposing. What it is inside I believe no Christian knows. . . . The lower springs straight from the

same gill globes, of which the Spanish speak, are on the Moorish tower, and the same little cupola, which the Christians took away in Seville, replacing it by a renaissance 'fiche,' upon which stands the towering figure cast by Bartolomé Morel. The tower, almost three hundred feet in height, is built of dark-red stone, with the alternating raised and sunk patterns (called in Spanish 'Aljaraques'), cut deeply or standing boldly out from the solid masonry. At one time the work filled most of the patterns, or was emboldered round the edges of the windows, but neglect and time have made most of it drop away. Still, just below the parapet runs a broad band, which from the square appears to be full four feet broad, of the most wonderful black and green iridescent tiles I ever saw. When Fabir, who, tradition says, built it for the Sultan El Mansur, and it stood glorious, adorned with tiles like those which still remain, the gliding fresh upon the great brass balls, even the mosque of Cordoba itself could not have been more glorious. . . ."

"Morocco city struck me, and has always done so, for I have been there twice, as the best example of a purely African city that I have seen. Few has the mixture of Spanish blood in its inhabitants which the expelled from Malaga, Granada, and from all the 'Andalus,' brought and disseminated. . . . In every house, in every mosque is fine tile work, stone and wood carving, the eaves especially being often as richly decorated as they had been Venetian and not African. The streets are thronged, men move quickly through them and the whole place is redolent of aristocracy, of a great religious class, in fact has all the air of what in Europe we call a capital."

"Morocco city is purely African, negroes abound; the streets are never full, even in the 'kaiserleh,' you can make your way about. With the exception of the Kutubieh Tower, and some fine fountains, notably that with the inscription 'Drink and admire' (Shrab-u-Schuf) inscribed upon it, and the fine gate of the Kasbah of the best period of Moorish work, there is no architecture. Sand, dust, and more sand in almost every street, in the vast open spaces, in the long winding narrow lanes, outside the walls up to the city gates; sand in your hair, your clothes, the coats of animals. Streets, streets, and still more streets in decay. Yellow adobe walls, dazzling white roofs and dense masonry. No noise, the footfalls of the mules and camels falling into the sand as rain falls into the sea, with a soft swishing sound."

## Cities of Lebanon

Beneath me in the valley waves the palm,  
Beneath, beyond the valley, breaks the sea;  
Beneath me sleep in mist and light and calm  
Cities of Lebanon, dream-shadow-dim,  
Where Kings of Tyre and Kings of Tyre did rule  
In ancient days in endless dynasty,  
And all around the snowy mountains swim  
Like mighty swans afloat in heaven's pool.  
—James Elroy Flecker.

## The Source of Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THERE is, perhaps, no problem more universal than the problem of supply. Doubtless in no case does it seem more difficult to see the unreality of sense testimony than in the case of one without funds, work, or habitation. This difficulty follows logically from the limitation of the ordinary concept of supply to a monetary income, just as health is limited to corporeality. Now Jesus taught that a man should take no thought as to what he should eat or what he should drink. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," he said, and "My God shall supply all your need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus," said Paul. And nineteen centuries later, Mary Baker Eddy said, "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and the fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." (Science and Health, p. 206.)

Mrs. Eddy has cut through to the basic point. "The source of supply" is what the world has always, though in a blind fashion, been looking for. But usually it has gone out to find it in some far-off place—a pot of gold at the foot of a rainbow. The inexhaustible source has been relegated to the mythical, material for stories for children. In other words, the concept of supply has been limited to a place, an opportunity, a transient cause—which a wind of human opinion may blow from a man and leave him shelterless.

Far from the sure, high faith in an ever-present God, the spiritual understanding of Mind, who gives alike to all, is this mean concept. Unless prayers of scientific perception do indeed feed the hungry and clothe the naked, the stories of the Old Testament and the words of Christ Jesus are futile, and the children are indeed given a stone for bread. Certainly the prayers of Moses and Elijah were not thus ineffectual. The children of Israel had protection—manna, water, meat, land; the ravens brought Elijah bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening; and when the widow of Zarephath needed oil and meal, though mortal eyes saw enough only for two to eat before they lay down to succumb to famine, yet because, after all that narrow vision saw, God, or Principle, was still the source of all, the oil wasted not, neither was the meal consumed. Spiritual sense perceived God's omnipotence as present causation even in the simple act of making a cake.

But much more clearly still did Jesus understand the scientific relation between demand and supply. His feeding of the five thousand proved that as the sun shines alike on all who come out of the shadow, so the Father, infinite Mind, gives bread to all alike, the human quantity having nothing whatever to do with the infinite presence of God and His idea. What, though there were five thousand people and but five loaves and two small fishes? What difference does it make to the sun how many there are to shine upon? If God, Mind, made all that He made by Spirit, certainly He made bread when He made man and the universe. Jesus knew perfectly well that he had nothing to do with feeding the five thousand, except to see the presence of God and His idea. He was concerned with the fact that man finds all his needs supplied by his divine source, not with the story of the senses that there were five thousand men, and but five loaves and two small fishes. What were they among so many? Nay, what were so many to God, infinite completeness?

Now Mrs. Eddy discerned the law back of the effectual prayers of Jesus. Whether it was lack of money, friends, home, occupation, love, regeneration, or what, that presented itself to be healed, she saw that God, or Principle, was the perfect, unending source, and in perceiving His presence she saw the nothingness of the claim of the senses. The image and likeness of infinite Mind, God, must reflect the completeness of God's being. Then supply cannot be limited to dollars. One can lack money no more than he can lack health. One can need nothing that God does not supply him, for he already has all in his scientific relation to God. Mrs. Eddy writes, "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies." ("Miscellaneous Writings," p. 307.) She saw that in the universe of Mind, the son or idea of Mind is supplied with unlimited intelligence, sufficient to direct him in every experience.

Working from this standpoint, it would be impossible to limit one's supply to what one happened to be doing. Supply, infinitely present and infinitely manifest because God's idea is so, unfolds everywhere, in whatever way is best for the individual's progress. Then if one were engaged in a business where his prosperity seemed to depend upon the number of his clients he would have to see that the source of his income was not in the people who were coming to him, but in Mind. Business, or work, is idea in Mind. Since the spiritual idea never begins, is never humanly created, never needs to mature because it is already complete with God's completeness in His finished creation, one cannot scientifically judge one's work by numbers. God has already counted the full count, the infinity that is without end. Dare one count only five when He has declared the "fullness of Christ" as true idea? Sense testimony is just as unreal in one connection as in another. Supply is spiritual, never material. It is never

limited to occupation, place, or time. It cannot become less, it wastes not, because Spirit, the inexhaustible source of being, is continuously self-existent. Metaphysically, supply meets demand; for in Mind divinity, complete activity has its completeness in its source.

Then one's supply depends upon his understanding of God. One proves it as he overcomes material limitations in every direction. To the extent that one honestly applies the teachings of Christian Science is his work purged of commercialism, dishonesty, worry, and fear. Patrons cannot be seen as so much gain, but as the unfolding of the Christ-idea, whose activity Mind directs for the greatest good of all. Thus, losing the belief of life in matter, does a man begin to find his real life in Spirit, Mind.

In an Old English  
Garden

How they shook their musk from them!—those gardens, among which the youngest son, but not the youngest child, grew up, little considered till he returned there in those last years. The rippling note of the birds he distinguished so acutely seemed a part of this tree-less place, open freely to sun and air, such as rose and carnation loved, in the midst of the old disafforded chase. Brothers and sisters, all alike were gardeners, methodically intimate with their flowers. You need words compact rather of perfume than of color to describe them, in nice annual order; terms for perfume, as immediate and definite as red, purple, and yellow. Flowers there were which seemed to yield their sweetest in the faint sea-salt, when the loosening wind was strong from the south-west; some which found their way slowly toward the neighborhood of the old oaks and beech-trees. Others consorted most freely with the wall-fruit, or seemed made for pot-pourri to sweeten the old black mahogany furniture. The sweetest black stacks loved the broad path through the kitchen garden; the old-fashioned garden azalea was the making of a rosegay, with its honey which clung to one's fingers. . . .

The very mold here, rich old black gardener's earth, was flower-seed, and beyond, the fields, one after another, through the white gates breaking the well-grown hedge-rows, were hardly less garden-like; little velvet fields, little with the true sweet English little of our little island, our land of vignettes.—"Miscellaneous Studies," by Walter Pater.

## Every Individual

Every individual has a place to fill in the world, and is important in some respect, whether he chooses to be so or not.—Hawthorne.

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AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

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## Golden Jessamine

"The golden Jessamine looks rare  
Beside that cottage door:  
Who'd guess that anything so fair  
Our bleak December bore?"

So I, well-pleased he stood to mark  
Then on the frozen road  
A league and more through gathering  
dark

At brisker pace we strode.  
All-suddenly the moon's full face  
Shone clear without a smirch,  
And upsprang—miracle of grace—  
A silver-plumed birch.

—A. H. Bullen.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Austria, Hungary, and Tzecho-Slovakia

ALTHOUGH the latest news in regard to the situation as between Austria and Hungary in the matter of Hungary's evacuation of Burgenland is more hopeful, the position of affairs obtaining in this part of Europe is one that must claim from the Allies very careful attention and watchfulness. Under the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary stands engaged to hand over to Austria a certain portion of western Hungarian territory known as Burgenland. A few weeks ago, however, when the time arrived for the transfer to be made, and Austrian troops were moving toward Ödenburg, the chief town in the territory, to commence the work of occupation, they met with serious resistance from Hungarian insurgents, supported, as it subsequently transpired, by large numbers of regular troops. To the immediate remonstrance that was forthcoming from the Inter-Allied Mission, the government at Budapest took the attitude that it was practically powerless in the matter; that it desired to comply with the allied demands, and was ready and willing to fulfill its obligations under the Trianon Treaty; but that the local patriots in Burgenland, bitterly opposed to the transfer, were determined to resist it, and that the Budapest Government had no means of enforcing its will.

This statement of the case was received with little credence in allied quarters, and, some ten days ago, the Council of Ambassadors in Paris addressed a note to the Hungarian Government which, while not an ultimatum, was couched in the strongest possible terms, demanding the immediate surrender of the territory, and the prompt fulfillment by Budapest of its obligations. So far, the only result of this note has been a reiteration on the part of Hungary of her former profession that the situation is out of hand, and that, with the small forces allowed to her by the Allies, it is impossible for her to restore and maintain order.

Now, although there seems to be little doubt that Hungary's immediate aim is to avert the cession of Burgenland to Austria, there is a very strong suspicion that the whole incident is but another effort on the part of the old monarchical party to restore the former King Charles to the throne of Hungary. For some time past, it has been well known that a widespread and carefully organized system of propaganda in favor of the restoration of the Hapsburgs has been carried on, not only throughout Hungary and Austria, but, most vigorously of all perhaps, in what are known as the succession states. This propaganda is based upon the undoubted fact that although the great majority of the peoples in these states are strongly in favor of the present settlement, and are intensely loyal to the new régime, a very considerable minority are opposed to the change, and retain their loyalty to the House of Hapsburg. Everything that could be done by the royalists to foster and extend this loyalty has been done. With ample funds, largely supplied, curiously enough, by French royalists, the propagandists have been working, from their headquarters in Switzerland, with a large measure of success. The utter failure of the attempt to restore the former King Charles, last March, by no means put an end to their efforts. That enterprise, in the opinion of many well qualified observers, was regarded by the royalists as simply ill-timed rather than ill-judged. However this may be, it was followed by no slackening of effort on their part. The organization continued its work as before, whilst the monarchist press took every means to keep the idea of the eventual restoration of the Hapsburgs steadily before the people. The present imbroglio in Burgenland is directly in line with these efforts, for not only has it precipitated in Hungary itself just that troubled situation so specially desirable in the eyes of the intriguer, but it has created a condition of extreme tension and uncertainty in all the surrounding countries. The situation in what, less than a decade ago, was aptly styled the Whirlpool of Europe is indeed such that "anything may happen," and this, to the revolutionary, is the most acceptable atmosphere.

If the question were one alone between Austria and Hungary the matter would not be so serious. The fact is, however, that, since the futile attempt of last spring, the governments of the succession states, under the leadership of Tzecho-Slovakia, have made it clear that they cannot view with indifference any attempt on the part of Hungary to repudiate her treaty obligations. In no circumstances will they tolerate anything in the nature of a restoration of the Hapsburgs, in Hungary or anywhere else, and they are quite determined, if events should appear to be shaping themselves in this direction, to interfere in the matter, even if such interference involved a resort to military force. Thus, in his recent note to Paul Cambon as president of the ambassadors' conference, Dr. Edward Benes, the Tzecho-Slovakian foreign minister, declares that the present "reign of terror," as he describes it, in Burgenland is absolutely insupportable and dangerous to the peace of Europe, and he plainly shows that the Tzecho-Slovak state would be willing, if so requested by the Allies, to take military measures against the Magyars.

The situation is one of extreme delicacy. For whilst the government at Prague has always shown itself ready to cooperate with the Allies in any policy calculated to make for a general settlement, it cannot be maintained that Tzecho-Slovakia has no direct interest in the territorial settlement which is the cause of the present upheaval. That Tzecho-Slovakia has still a desire to secure a corridor through western Hungary to the sea is practically certain, and, in any event, the employment of Tzecho-Slovakian troops against Hungary is an expedient which could hardly be resorted to without incurring the grave risk of Jugo-Slavia and Rumania, to say nothing of Austria, being drawn into the struggle. The contingency is one which the Allies would certainly seek to avoid at all costs.

### The Masons and Public Affairs

FREEMASONRY has ever been, by nature, conservative. Although its influence has generally been conceded to be powerful, the order has refrained from going into politics, or taking part openly in any agitation for social or economic changes. Doubtless the great body of the membership, including particularly those of more mature experience, uphold that policy for Masonry, and would perpetuate it. They are satisfied with the same sort of procedure that they have always known in the order. But of late another view has been pressing to the fore. It is liberalistic and progressive. It recognizes new requirements due to changes in world conditions, and it holds that the Masonic order should accept the new responsibilities, and take a more active part in the general effort for world betterment.

Perhaps the splendid work of the Masonic fraternity in the war, although it sought and received almost no public mention, was to some extent the instigation for this new liberalism. Certainly the new tendency has made itself manifest chiefly since the war. One of its most striking manifestations was the address of the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, in his annual communication to that body in 1919 at Winnipeg. Outstanding sentences of that stirring exhortation were such as these: "The call of the hour is for service. We cannot hold ourselves withdrawn in the chill and sterile region of mere formalism. We cannot neglect the great currents of thought and action that flow around us. We must justify ourselves anew with innumerable proofs of our humanitarian mission. Days are coming when institutions like ours will have to stand for something, or stand aside. Let us be done with merely marking time, mere useless drill, and, keeping in mind the high purpose and ideals of our institutions, trim our sails to meet the current of present-day thought. The time-honored barrier to the discussion of national, political, and religious subjects, which might tend to cause difference of opinion, has served its purpose, and it seems to me that its usefulness is past." The grand master recommended a readjustment so that the lodge could feel free to discuss any topic of social or moral import, but with the proviso that no resolutions be passed regarding any of those questions.

This, in effect, was a plea for the deliberate self-education of Masons in the questions of the day, for the sake of bringing a good influence to bear in favor of their right solution, but without binding individual members of the order in any way. A plea for educative effort, likewise, was made not long ago before the Grand Lodge of New York. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in the appearance of an official announcement, in conjunction with the assembling of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, in Boston this week, intimating that the meeting will undertake to decide how the Scottish Rite can "help to make America better, safer, and more enduring," and hinting the likelihood of a "marked change in the attitude of Scottish Rite Masons, not only toward their own fraternity but in the relation of that fraternity toward society in general and the nation in particular."

Clearly, in Masonry as in almost all other human organizations of the time, a progressive element is now actively contending with the conservative. One may hope that it will have at least a measure of success. For the present is a time in which all sorts of new groups and new influences are confusing the public thought. Many of them are disruptive; they would undermine, if possible, the very moral code which from the first has served as a basis for American ideals. Such groups and influences are nothing if not vocal. Yet they should not be left unanswered. Other voices should be raised. The voices of the tried and true idealism of the United States should more frequently let themselves be heard. If there is, as the adage has it, a time to speak and a time to be silent, assuredly the present is a time for speaking. And the essential good that is exemplified in the Masonic idea, and held sacred by the order, needs to be given its expression in the daily life of the country. It is one and the same with the good that is at the base of American ideals. The very institutions of the United States were framed and put into effect preponderantly by Masons, as the symbolism of emblems like the Great Seal of the United States suggests. Perhaps too much stress has been laid upon the supposed feasibility of keeping such great organizations of thoroughgoing Americans "out of politics," as if there were some peculiar virtue in such abstention. Perhaps the country would not suffer if organizations like the Masons and the American Legion took more interest in politics than they are just now accustomed to take. Yet, after all, there is no reason why the native-born should cultivate any reluctance to participate in, or to express their views concerning, the affairs of a country in which every individual is a responsible factor. The forces of evil are not backward in expressing themselves concerning public affairs and questions. Whoever can, should give expression to the forces of good.

### The Cleveland Experiment

THE survey of criminal justice, so called, recently completed in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, was extraordinary in that it was perhaps the first attempt of a voluntary civic commission to survey and "appraise" the courts, or any single unit of what is regarded as the established system of jurisprudence. It is true, of course, that those undertaking this important task are men thoroughly versed in the law and familiar with the fundamental problems presented, but it remains that the inquiry was unofficial, and that its findings and conclusions are purely advisory and in no sense binding upon the courts or the public. It is equally true that it was not sought, either by the Cleveland Foundation, under whose auspices the survey was made, or by the investigating commission itself, to claim finality or mandatory authority for the recommendations made as a result of the inquiry. It is not for a moment supposed that it is attempted to show that the administrative system in the Cleveland courts is either better or worse than that in other cities, large and small, throughout the United States, for it is a matter of common

knowledge that such deplorable shortcomings and miscarriages of justice as are declared to exist in the conduct of the Cleveland courts exist all too generally elsewhere. These abuses do not consist solely in the opportunities found by the wealthy offenders to escape punishment, as is often asserted. The system of maladministration is much more thoroughly organized than would be necessary for the profitable disposal of what are termed the causes célèbres. It is found in Cleveland, according to the preliminary report made by the investigators, that the system set up for the mutual benefit of various court and law officers and offenders is one that works uninterceptedly, in season and out of season. Rich and poor, the hardened criminal and the first offender, are grist in the mill. Each pays his toll according to his ability to pay, and each receives, through varying processes devised and operated by those to whom has been delegated the power and authority to enforce the law, the immunity which the law cannot give.

If it were reasonable to presume that the conditions alleged to exist in Cleveland were peculiar to that city, it might be insisted that the remedy for them could be quickly found and applied. But there can be no such presumption. The trail left by the corrupting influences is marked, in some degree, in virtually every criminal court room throughout the land. It is because of this that appraising eyes will be cast on the report of the Cleveland investigators. Because it is a matter of common belief that abuses similar to those found to exist in the Ohio city are practiced boldly and with apparent immunity in nearly every large city in the United States, the people everywhere will welcome any reasonable recommendations for their effective eradication. Here, then, is the responsibility of the citizen: It is found by those who have surveyed the administration of the courts in Cleveland that the primary responsibility for the abuses which are declared to exist lies, as the responsibility for continued maladministration in all public affairs lies, with the voters. The mistake is made first in allowing to be chosen to responsible administrative positions those of questionable character or attainments. The mistake is compounded by permitting the ignorant, the dishonest, and the vicious to remain in office, either by refusal or failure to exercise the power of recall or impeachment, or by submitting to their reelection for succeeding terms. The voters persist in an obstinate or thoughtless refusal to use the only weapon needed to purge administrative offices and the courts of undesirable conditions, and then wait for some one to prescribe a pleasant experimental remedy.

Specifically, in the case of the city of Cleveland, it is the opinion of the investigators that too free use has been made of the parole power, that prosecutors too frequently interpose, through the issuance of writs of nolle prosequi, and that grand juries are often corrupted. Now possibly every intelligent citizen of Cleveland who has given thought to the matter knew, long before the investigation was even begun, that exactly these conditions existed. Perhaps the disclosure of them comes with all the force of surprise and revelation. In any event, the people of Cleveland, as well as those in other cities, have been served with notice of the fact that such things are possible. It should have required no extended survey to establish a fact of such common knowledge, but the result will not be lost if by it the public conscience is awakened and the responsibility of the people realized. The responsibility is not collective, neither is it one that can be delegated. It is one for the individual to assume, now. No fundamental changes in the law are necessary. The law, fundamentally, is right. It is only stating an abuse of the law to point out the fact that the power of parole is improperly exercised. This power is one which no people, in the light of present civilizations, would deny the courts. Likewise it would be retrograding to recall the power to withdraw prosecutions or to refuse to prosecute, now vested in public prosecutors. Abuses of this wisely delegated power should never be the common practice that is complained of as a result of the Cleveland inquiry. If there are wrong conditions in the jury room, it is the fault, largely, of those honest but irresponsible citizens who, by every possible means, evade service, either on inquisitorial bodies or on trial juries. The professional juror is as great a menace as the unprofessional lawyer. In Cleveland it is claimed that inexperienced judges are put upon the bench, and that those more thoroughly versed in the law and its practice should be chosen. This is an interesting observation, but it must occur to those who make it that there is seldom a miscarriage of justice through the ignorance or inexperience of those chosen to administer and interpret the law. In the great system of jurisprudence which has been set up there are sufficient safeguards against such influences. The cause must be sought elsewhere.

The conclusions of the unofficial Cleveland commission are intensely interesting, chiefly because those who have compiled them have pointed out that the failure is not so much in the culpability of those who now happen to be instruments of misrule in the administration of criminal justice in that city, as it is in the neglect of a clear duty imposed upon the men and women of every city. The process, even if experimental, possesses encouraging possibilities.

### About Fairs

THE subject of fairs is one which needs no introduction in any land. From time immemorial, wherever a number of people coming from any distance were accustomed on occasion to meet together, there straightway was a fair in the making. True, the question, Which came first, the fair or the gathering? is not always easy to answer, for princes and rulers in many lands were not slow to realize that in the great meetings for trade, which they found established through long custom in various places, they possessed a commercial asset of high value. In England, to this day, from a strictly legal standpoint, no market or fair can be held in any place save by a grant from the Crown or by the authority of Parliament. So, in the centuries that immediately followed the Norman Conquest, the grants of a franchise for a market or a fair came to be a much-sought-after royal favor. Had a town deserved well of the king by

some special act of loyalty, or did the king desire to make good to a town some losses sustained through the king's wars, the granting of a charter for a fair or a market was a common expedient. Neither was the practice confined to England, for thus did Charles VII of France make amends to Bordeaux for the English wars in the fifteenth century, and so did Louis XIV to Dieppe and Toulon a couple of centuries later.

But the coming of the fair had nothing to do with kings or charters. One of the earliest of the world's recorded gatherings, the Olympic Games, appears to have been, from a very early date, intimately "associated with trade." Indeed, says one authority, wherever large assemblies of people took place in Greece, for religious or political purposes, advantage was taken to carry on traffic. But then the same phenomena may be seen in process of formation all over the world today. The football match, the cricket match, the ball game, the flying meeting, and so on, are all fairs "in the making." The theater queues in London, with their public entertainers and itinerant merchants, are another instance of the same process.

One specially interesting thing about fairs is their intimate association with religious festivals, and the question, Which came first? is again often difficult to answer. But the reason for their being so intimately associated with the religious festival is not far to seek. It had its origin in the fact that, during the religious games and assemblies of state, hostilities of all kinds were, by common agreement, suspended, and any person might carry his merchandise back and forth, even through an enemy's country, in perfect safety.

Nowadays, of course, it is largely the showman's side of the fair which has survived. Modern conditions, especially in the West, have rendered the fair, as far as trade is concerned, unnecessary, and so what was once merely incidental to the great event, has become the whole thing. The showman, with his swings and his roundabouts, his coconut shies and his side shows, his caravans and his naphtha lamps, is the great attraction. Still, the old fair survives in many places, especially where it has long been famous for one particular feature. In England, for instance, people will travel from all over to see the horses at Barnet, at Horncastle, or Howden; to see the sheep at Devizes, the Scotch cattle at Carlisle and Ormskirk, the Welsh ponies at Broms-grove, the geese at Nottingham, and the lambs at Ipswich.

### Editorial Notes

THE Mayor of New York would have the business men of that city quit advertising in newspapers that criticize things there, with the aim of stopping the appearance of these publications. Presumably the Mayor, although speaking broadly, refers specifically to newspapers that have spoken unfavorably of his administration. In the event of his expressed wish being fulfilled literally, the country might some day be treated to the spectacle of a corrupt city government running things to suit itself, with absolutely no check upon its activities in the shape of press publicity. That should hardly be Mayor Hylan's desire; most assuredly it is not the view of the sound business man.

For the first time in the history of the British Army, the rank and file in the Aldershot command have been invited to make suggestions as to barracks expenditure direct to their headquarters without first submitting them to their superior officers. Where such ideas are found to be practical or helpful the credit will be placed on the record of the soldier. A few years ago a plan of this kind would have been impossible, but the war has wrought great things, and Mr. Thomas Atkins will have an opportunity of saying exactly what he thinks about pipe-clay and polished buttons in quarters where his words will be heard. In the volunteering days, Punch had a picture of an older man in the ranks being rated by a boyish officer, who happened to be his tenant, and at last in desperation saying, "If you speak to me again like that, I'll raise your rent." It may come to that at Aldershot.

READERS with a taste for the curious were duly gratified when, opening one of London's best known Sunday papers, they found a large-lettered announcement of an aquatic feat, the like of which has never been heard of before. The "Revue Hebdomadaire" of Paris, an extremely serious and reliable publication, is apparently responsible for the assertion that a French swimmer, Mr. de Lalyman, can live under water. The gentleman has substantiated his claim by peeling potatoes and writing letters under the water, and with the utmost ease. He does these things, moreover, without any apparent effort, rising and sinking at will. The obvious thing about such clever performances is that if one man can do them, others may, and then nobody exactly knows where it will all end.

THE war "escape" books, which are now beginning to multiply, afford plenty of evidence that truth can be stranger than fiction. Particularly is this the case with the recurring escapes and recaptures experienced by some of these heroes of reality. A whole Odyssey would hardly contain the exploits of Captain Evans, a well-known English cricketer, who in his recently published book tells of practically the whole war period spent in escapes and recaptures, culminating in a daring flight from imprisonment in Turkey. How magazine writers, who are scarcely allowed more space than will girdle a large illustration and flank an advertisement in the back pages, will hold their own with this type of hero is not immediately obvious.

ALTHOUGH Philadelphia has many times been the scene of the more local tennis championships, it has never before this year had the American national championship tournament, which was recently held on the Germantown Cricket Club courts. The size of the gallery exceeded 10,000 and daily increased as the tourney progressed. The City of Brotherly Love thus helped to prove the wisdom of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in rotating the chief annual event among those leading cities that have suitable accommodations for it.